Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. XIII—General Administration—Rs. 81,398.

President.—The Legislative Council Secretary is finding some difficulty in getting these cut motion papers arranged and printed within time. I have given him permission to bring those difficulties to the notice of the Members of the House.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Sir, I can anticipate the complaint that will be made from the other side of the House: namely, that the delay in sending up cut motions is due to the late hour at which the copies of the budget were received by the Members. But, even after due allowance is made for that, even then, cut motions are received at very, very late hours. We have to classify all these cut motions, we have to see whether they are allowable or not, and then put up a note to the President to enable him to see whether they should be allowed or rejected by him. After his decision, we have to type them again and get them printed and circulated among the Members. Considerable difficulty is felt by the office in getting through this work. I may tell the House that the office is working not only during the hours of the day but even till a late hour at night, and even then we cannot get through these innumerable cut motions. I would, therefore, request the Members to kindly send their cut motions as early as possible, and also—that refers only to some —to mention the reasons for which these cut motions are sent. For, in the case of some, they have not mentioned the reasons and, when asked to do it, they said that they had not then decided on what all subjects they should talk. Proper procedure does not lie in that direction. Government members will not then be in a position to know the reason, and to get themselves ready with their explanations. Not only that; in order to enable the President to see whether these cut motions are allowable or not, he also must know the reasons. These points I bring to the notice of the House, so that I may have their help and co-operation in getting these ready in time for you.

President.—On the other hand, it may be so arranged that the cut motions are received here in time, so that we may get through the work in a proper way.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I wish to know how many cut motions were received after the prescribed time, whether all the cut motions have not been received five days before they actually came up here for discussion?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—No. The President used his discretion and these were allowed to go in. We never wanted to reject the cut motions simply because they were received beyond

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the proper time. So many have been received late. Some cut motions intended for to-morrow were received to-day. It may not be possible for us to accept them. I do not think the President will be justified in that. As to the number, I hope you will kindly excuse me, they are legion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I sent my cut motions after I came here, because the budget was received there only on Monday morning. How can we send motions without going through the budget even?

President.—Only on Monday morning?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—All these cut motions were admitted.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I have noted that the budget was received late.

President.—Now that the budget is in the hands of the Members, the motions may be sent in time. We have printed the cut motions on what all Departments?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—General Administration, Accounts and Finance, Jails, Police, Public Works, Excise, etc. Even on these, we are receiving cut motions.

President.—Once the agenda is printed, if cut montions are sent, it will be very difficult to put them in their proper places.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—May I submit one word, Sir, in this connection? With reference to the cut motions sent by me, on the back of them I have given certain reasons also. I am just now served with a memo. " With reference to your letter, dated 13th Karkadagam 1105, forwarding cut motions to reduce the allotment for General Administration, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the cut motion has been disallowed, " etc. I do not know which is the cut motion that has been disallowed. I had sent two cut motions, and one has been admitted here. On both the motions I had given certain reasons. It is impossible from this to know which has been disallowed and which has been allowed, and this is put into my hands just now.

President.—Does it not make specific reference to the sections under which it is disallowed?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—It makes it impossible for us to know it. The budget was given only on the 12th and the motions were sent on the 13th.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The rule and section quoted there will give an indication to the Member.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—11 (n) and 16 (4).

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—And if the reasons are referred to, it will be very easy for the Member to find out what they are. If there is any doubt, I shall clear that.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why should a cut motion be disallowed for the reasons not being given?

President.—Because there are certain subjects which should not be discussed in this Council.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I agree, Sir.

President.—Probably it is for the purpose of discussing these matters. You have raised a cut in order to discuss the question of enlarged powers to the Legislative Council. I have disallowed that because it does not come within the proper province of this Legislative Council. So there may be certain tabooed subjects which the Member would like to discuss. But the President disallows that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What I submit is, suppose I want to discuss about the enlarged powers of the Council. When I get upon my legs, I may so put the matter as to avoid the pitfalls given in the Legislative Council Regulation. My object may be to bring that matter anyway according to the rules to the mind of the Government as well as the public.

President.—It is open to you to devise means by which you can get out of the rules. But when you come forward with the express statement that you want to discuss this, how can I allow you?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—This is a cut motion, it is not a resolution, it is not a question. If a resolution or a question contravenes any of the provisions of the Regulation, it will be disallowed. But in the case of cut motions, the reasons on the back of it simply state what the subject-matter of our discussion is going to be. That is all. It is not a question of contravening any of the provisions of the Regulation and going on prohibited grounds. That I can understand. But a cut motion does not give you more than an indication as to the matter in the mind of the mover of the cut. Nothing more than that.

President.—Can you not put it in such a way that you don't make any reference to the prohibited subjects?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There is nowhere laid down that the enlarged powers could not be discussed. That is not given in the provisions. There is one sentence in the Regulation stating that matters relating to the provisions of this Regulation cannot be discussed. There is no provision there. So far as it is there, we cannot discuss. All the provisions of the Regulation we cannot discuss. Supposing we want to discuss something outside the provisions?

President.—You can discuss matters within the provisions of the Regulation, not outside.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That creates all the difficulties.

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Otherwise cut motions are tabled, and when they cross the boundary line, they are asked to stop.

President.—Do you mean to say that I need not consider as to whether the cut motion in question refers to prohibited subjects or not?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Cut motions are allowed as a matter of course. It is done so everywhere. Cut motions are tabled in the morning and easily gone through, and if a Member contravenes any of the provisions of the Regulation in the discussion he will at once be stopped. That is a matter upon which you cannot enter.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Are we bound to give the reasons? Even if no reason is given, it will be admitted.

President.—Then the precaution is taken of getting the reasons noted. Notice must be given to the Government what you are going to discuss, so that we may also be prepared.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—It is because the Government Member will not be prepared to give an answer that the reason is given. So far as I can find there is no rule which insists upon that the Member should assign his reason.

President.—There is a foot-note there.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Are any cut motions disallowed for that reason?

President.—I only give an opportunity to the Member to note down the reasons.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Supposing he does not give the reason on the back, can it be rejected on that account? I think we are not bound to give the reason. It is only to help the Government Member to explain the matter that he is given previous notice.

President.—The question raised by Mr. Salem is whether the President should not know whether the matter proposed to be discussed is in order.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Even the tabooed subjects without violating the provisions of the Regulation, it may be possible to discuss.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—Is the foot-note referred to just now authorised by the rules?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—No.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is given as a matter of caution so that the Member may give ample opportunity for the other side. If I want a specific point to be raised, and if I want a reply from the Government, I must give the Government ample notice. That everybody can understand. If I want only to ventilate some grievance and remedy matters in their own course, what

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is the difficulty? I don't want the Government to reply. If I want a reply, I must enable the Government to be prepared with the details on the subject. Otherwise they will be perfectly justified in denying information because we have not given notice of what we are going to discuss.

President.—Suppose you don't bring the particular matter to the notice of the Government?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—For instance, I have a cut motion disallowed here. I think it is not to the advantage of the Government that it has been disallowed. I raised a cut motion on Customs Revenue, and I stated certain reasons on the back of it, "that we are entitled to a moiety of the work there also". Otherwise our moiety is not complete. I cannot understand why it was disallowed? I think it was done on account of the word 'moiety'. It is not a prohibited subject. The Dictionary meaning of the work is one half. One half of a particular thing; what that one half will include I only wanted to define. Our people will get something, if that is accepted.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Are we not allowed to go beyond the reasons stated on the back of the paper?

President.—That is your main point of discussion. You don't give all the details. Only what the subject is, is given there.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In giving the object of the motion we simply write one line. We cannot give the whole explanation. For example, I have given as reason the appointment of the Assistant Secretary. It is not a question of his pay, but to call in question the necessity of the appointment. That was the object of the motion. I just now received a communication disallowing the motion on the ground that you are not entitled to question the salary or allowance. That was never my consideration. Before you give a ruling, it has to be pointed out that the reason which is shown for rejecting my cut is entirely different from that which I had in view. I have never considered about the pay or anything of the kind, but I wished to call in question the appointment which I considered was unnecessary and which was not recommended, and it is said following the recommendation of the Special Finance Committee, which is not a statement of fact. That was the object. Now, how is it possible to give all this explanation in the cut motion? The object in giving the reasons is to enable the Heads of Departments to prepare their replies. I understand that point, so that this question may not be jumped upon them. I am not calling in question the ruling of the President. So, what I want to convey to the President or the Diwan is that they have not understood the purpose for which the cut motion was put. It is impossible

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to give all the reasons on the cut motions. We simply write one word or two words. I want to bring these to the notice of the President. I never wished to call in question the pay or allowance but only the appointment.

President.—The necessity for the appointment.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Exactly, because the ground assigned was on the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee. The Special Finance Committee never recommened that to my knowledge. They made a qualifying recommendation.

President.—Here you have put in the necessity of the appointment. It is non-votable, and we cannot discuss it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The main object was not only to question the appointment but the appointment over the heads of so many who are entitled to the place. I do not care who is appointed. I wanted to bring that also.

President.—That cannot be allowed, because it is His Highness' appointment.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I simply intended to draw a general principle. I am not calling in question His Highness' appointment but the principle of over-riding the claims of your officers.

President.—That affects the appointment itself. You say it is not a proper appointment.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is there any rule that His Highness' appointment cannot be discussed here?

President.—I gave my ruling giving the reasons for disallowing a motion. I think I am right, Mr. Salem. We must pull on together. This is a matter giving room for wide difference of opinion. We must try to work together.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Members can be stopped when they enter into prohibited subjects. It will also minimise work.

President.—I shall see to that.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—This might create a bad precedent.

President.—We have finished with the general discussion on the budget, and we shall now proceed with the demands and cut motions. I would like to ask the Leader of the Progressive Party as to whether he will be in a position to furnish me with a list of the cut motions which are agreed to by the Party. He used to furnish me with a list of the Party's cut motions, and if the Party has a majority here, of course, you know very well I am putting that remark for the sake of a course to be followed here, namely, I find whole allotments are sought to be voted down, and if such a motion is the Progressive Party's motion, and if it is carried, and I have no reason to think that, if the Progressive Party has

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agreed to a particular motion, it will not be carried by the House, we need not trouble ourselves with minor cut motions, because the greater includes the less. Otherwise we will have to go from motion to motion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We got the cut motions only yesterday, and we could not come to a definite conclusion.

President.—After discussing all these small motions, when we come to the big motion for the reduction of whole allotment, the work that we have done makes us regard it as not useful work.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Even if there is an agreement, under Rule 50 (4) no motion for the omission of the whole allotment shall be moved until all the motions to reduce have been discussed.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—They can be withdrawn.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—That is another matter.

Dr. A. G. Menon —We will be able to meet to-day and arrive at a definite line of policy.

President.—First demand is General Administration. The Secretary to the Diwan will move.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 81,398 under 'XIII-General Administration'. The items which go to make up this amount are more or less the same as those of previous budgets, and I do not think any special explanation on any point is essential so far as those particular items are concerned. In a discussion on the General Administration, past experience has been that it is not so much the particular items that are taken into consideration as the general effect of administration on the State (*Hear, hear*). In trying to discuss that aspect of the question, Sir, I drew the attention of the House yesterday evening to a few of the general points that were raised in the last two days. I do not think I ought to take the time of the House by reiterating those very same answers this morning also. At the same time I observed there that detailed criticisms may more profitably be taken up to-day. The first thing that I want to take up is the alleged delay in attending to important matters such as the Tenancy Bill. But the Member for Trippunittura who was urging that matter is unfortunately absent at the moment, and I think I had better put it off to some other time in the course of the day when he will be present.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not think he will be present to-day. He has gone to Thodupuzha.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Then if the House requires any information, I can give it now,

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Yes.

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Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The criticism is that there has been too much of delay in attending to that important Bill, the Tenancy Bill. I would give, Sir, a few dates to make it clear to the Members as to how far there has been delay in the central Government in the matter. A draft Bill was prepared by the Government Advocate and was sent to the Huzur in 1929 October. Then the Government Advocate himself was of opinion that, this being a measure very important, affecting the whole agricultural population of the land, it would be quite essential to take the opinion of the Diwan Peishkar also on the matter. Government agreed with this view. For, with his vast experience in the Bar and the Bench and also his administrative experience, the Diwan Peishkar should be able to afford to the Government valuable advice on the draft prepared by the Government Advocate. It was, therefore, sent to him for remarks, and he forwarded his remarks to the Huzur some time in January 1930. There were some vital differences on certain important points between the two officers, and after a careful consideration in the Huzur the Government thought it will be only possible to come to some common conclusion by a Conference. A Conference was first arranged some time in February 1930; and then it was decided that the Government Advocate may better be asked to take the general opinion on the draft of the Tenancy and Jenmi Members. That was obtained, and in April a full Conference was convened in the Huzur to look into the whole draft Bill. We thought that we could finish it in a day or a couple of days. We sat for about three or four hours, and we could not cover more than a few sections, almost about one-third of the whole Bill. Then it was quite clear that, however much the Government may try their best to bring it in the Medam session, it was absolutely out of the question. That being so, there was no necessity to make any great hurry about the matter. For as it is, Government have time till the next Vrischigam meeting. That is how the matter stands. I may also add that, immediately after the Medam session, both the Government and the Departments have been too busy with the pay lists and the budgets to continue the work. That is why no definite decision has been yet arrived at by the Government. No avoidable delay has been caused. All avoidable delay has been evaded.

Another point I want to touch, Sir, is regarding the policy in the matter of recruitment to the Huzur. The Member for South Ezhuvas protested that the authorities were more or less trying to evade bringing in Ezhuvas into the Huzur. I equally strongly protest against it, because I, for one, with the advice of the Diwan, can say that it is the determined policy of the

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Huzur to give representation to unrepresented communities as far as possible. Nobody realises more than the present Government that, so far as the present conditions in India continue, political prestige and consequent social prestige go hand in hand with the number of appointments any community holds in the State (*Hear, hear*). Government is second to none in their accepted policy and in their accepted determination to bring into effect this question of representation to unrepresented communities. What really happened in the case of the recent appointment was that a member from the Ezhuva community was really put up before the Diwan for appointment. At that moment we did not know that he was under suspension. Neither the candidate who came to me gave it out nor could I understand it at the proper time. Only at the last nick of the moment I verified it, and found that it was true. And the whole House will agree with me that it would not be proper to recommend again a person who was at the moment under suspension. That diverted my attention to another candidate belonging to an equally backward community, a person from the Barber class. He has had one and a half year's acting service in the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer's Office and for two years in the Chief Court and is at present holding an acting appointment in the Comptroller's Office. I recommended that person to the Diwan and the Diwan has accepted that. Very well, Sir, one of the objects of the cut motions is want of alertness on the part of the central administration to answer questions and delay with Departments.

President.—Why do you refer to the cut motions?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I thought I may just refer to a few of the important detailed charges.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Who knows that those cut motions will be moved after all?

President.—If your speech has reference to cut motions, you may wait and reply on the proper occasion.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I thought I might give an explanation on the detailed criticisms at the very outset. I have no objection to wait.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—If the explanation is beforehand, the cut motions may not be moved at all.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The Secretary will have to reiterate his remarks again.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I do not want to go into any further of the details at present. I only request that the grant of Rs. 81,398 under General Administration may be granted.

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Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,981 for establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Ayyappan—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,981 for establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I rise to move that the allotment of Rs.40.981 for establishment be reduced by one rupee. My object in tabling this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the utter inefficiency of the present administration. This is not the first time that I do it. I think I did it at least once before, as early as 1101. But it had no effect upon the Government. The present state of affairs has become so deplorable that I will be failing in my duty to my constituency, if I do not again bring it to the notice of the Government. I do not do it with great hopes of its improvement, but this is the only right which we, the Members of this side of the House, have under the present constitution.

How do you test the efficiency of an administration? A very novel and astounding proposition was seriously put forward in this House by the Honourable Government Secretary yesterday. It is to see how the Government conducts itself during State visits and visitations of floods and epidemics.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I said that they will be good tests.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warrriar.—They are the sole tests by which you wish to be judged. Visits of great people, visitations of floods and visitations of famine—these are the three tests by which you can judge us. That is what you said yesterday.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—These are the difficult situations, I said.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I am replying to them.

Is this the conception of duty of the present Government? If so, just pause a minute and see how it works out in practice. The visit of the Viceroys will be rare, and the visitations of floods and epidemics, we hope, will be rarer still. Then we will have no time to test the efficiency of the administration. Moreover to attend to your guests and to help your neighbours in times of distress does not call forth any extraordinary powers, much less administrative ability. Suffice it to say that my conception of the duties of a Government is entirely different from that of the present Government.

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The one and only test by which you can measure the success or failure of a Government is the prosperity and contentment of the people. It is not a question of how much money you spent under the various heads of Education, Medical and Sanitation, Public Works, etc., but it is really the question whether the people in general especially the poor are more prosperous and contended than they were before, whether they are the poorer or the richer, by the policy followed by the Government, whether in short you were able to improve the earning capacity of the people. Judged by this test, I am sure that every one in this House will agree with me in thinking that our Government has most miserably failed to bring about that consummation.

Ours is an agricultural country. More than 70 per cent of the population are the poor agriculturists. They have no work for more than 4 to 6 months in the year. They are now wasting at least six months in the year for want of an occupation. The one great thing that they require is some spare time occupation, some cottage industry like hand spinning which will engage them in their leisure hours, and supplement their scanty income. What has the Government done in this matter ? It is now nearly six years that I have been inviting the attention of the Government to this important matter and to what other progressive States like Mysore and Baroda are doing in this direction. There has also been an insistent cry for the industrialising of our education. What is the tangible act which the Government has done in this matter ? You cannot improve the present situation by adding co-operation or typewriting as a subject to be taught in the School Final Class. Surely, Sir, a radical change in the whole outlook is necessary. Is the budgetting of a lesser amount for the Industrial Department for the next year, an index of what the Government is going to do in this matter ? I hope it is not.

Another important thing is that the people do not want liquor. They are losing physically, mentally, morally and financially on account of this. There is no salvation for the people, especially the poorer classes, who form the backbone of our country, if you do not stop drink. What have you done in this matter ? The so-called steps taken as detailed in answers to questions 16 and 17 of this session are only an eye-wash. The crucial question is have you succeeded in reducing the quantity of drink available to the public, and have you taken any steps to wean away the people from this habit ? Those who have eyes can see and will say that it is the reverse.

My next charge is that there is no proper direction and

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control of the Heads of Departments. They are left to do things as they like. Their offices are not inspected at all, and the rumour is that the Diwan is never willing or able to go against the recommendations of the various Heads of Departments however much he may be satisfied about their unfairness or injustice.

There is great discontent in the services by your policy of keeping superannuated men in it; by the non-observance of the wholesome principle of *merit* before everything else in the selection and the recruitment to services, your policy of creating *posts for men and not men for posts* and your policy of giving preference to relations and influential recommendations. Corruption has come in the wake of discontent. A feeling is gaining ground that there is nobody to appreciate honest work and punish misdeeds. I am afraid that it is come to stay. It is spreading like wild fire in every Department. Without tipping it, it is impossible to get on. It is contagious and has become the order of the day. The feeling is gaining ground that without it you cannot get on in the State.

Another thing which I wish to emphasise in this connection is the inordinate delay in all the actions of the Government. They are anything but energetic and prompt. The number of instances is legion. I shall mention only a few that have occurred recently. Trichur had no Magistrate from *21st Medam to 2nd Mithunam*. Why? The Government was considering over the already considered and decided question of the abolition of the Nemmara Munsiff—Magistrate's Court. May I respectfully ask, if they wanted so much time, why did they not appoint an acting hand temporarily? Do they know the inconvenience caused to the public by their having to go to Irinjalakkuda and sometimes even find that the Magistrate has gone to Trichur? Our constitution requires a Chief Judge in the Chief Court. We have no Chief Judge now. We have only an acting Chief Judge. Acting for whom? I do not know. The permanent vacancy has not been filled up. Why is this delay? Did they not know beforehand that there is going to be this vacancy? Again, Sir, the post of the 4th Civil Surgeon is kept vacant for the last four months! What is it due to? Have they not yet got the right man for it? Dame rumour has it that a large number of under currents are working and unholy alliances made with a view to placate a certain section to deprive the rightful claimant of it and give it to one who has been condemned in unmeasured terms by the Department and who has been suddenly metamorphosed into a good boy. Of course I shall come back to this point again, if necessary, after the appointment is made.

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The Honourable Secretary to the Government was speaking to us yesterday about the relations of the Government and the non-official Members. What we think of it has been made plain to them on the first day of this session itself by throwing out the additional allotment under Legislative Council. He says that there are only 3 more resolutions pending consideration of the Government now? May I ask why this delay? Did we not discuss the whole question threadbare in the Council before votes were taken on them? What is the average time which they have taken to pass orders? It took about 2 years for the Government to give effect to a resolution of this Council on such a vital question as rural reconstruction. Again, how many resolutions have they accepted, and what is the reason for not giving effect to resolutions solemnly accepted? The House knows all these, and I do not propose to take away its valuable time by repeating them here.

I am afraid my speech is getting long. I shall close by referring only to one point. It is a typical example of the value of promises given by the Government in this Council and their callous indifference for the welfare of the public. It is the grievances of the railway third class passengers. I brought it prominently to the notice of the Government several times by token motions and otherwise. It was definitely promised that they would represent the matter to the Railway Board and get it redressed. Board meetings were held, I know. I do not know whether any representations were made to it. I also know that the grievances still exist. It was only the other day we nine of us had to stand in the train from Chalakkudi to Trichur on account of water on the benches on account of the rain. It was only yesterday that I had to wade through urine in the stinking latrine in the Chalakkudi Railway Station. The income from the Railways is increasing every year. A large portion of it comes from the third class passengers. The comforts of the 1st and 2nd class passengers do not wait for the coming of the Broad Gauge. Why should that of the 3rd class passengers alone wait? We are a sort of non-complaining people. That is why we have put up with this administration for so long. The people have woke up from their sleep. They are opening their eyes and coming to understand where they stand. The welcoming of a foreign Diwan and that an Englishman when a huge political revolution against the British Government is going on in British India by a large section of the Public is suggestive. They are, in short, tired of this lifeless administration. It should not be understood that I welcome the foreign Diwan however sick I may be of the present administration. I have no grudge against foreigners or Englishmen as such. There are

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also good and bad men amongst them as we have amongst us. But I say the principle is bad enough. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? I would say that it rests primarily with the present Government who created this situation. Of course I don't disown all responsibility in the matter. It lies partly with some of the non-officials like us who are disunited on account of some petty communal wrangles for a few loaves and fishes of office.

Motion No. 29.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,40,890 under Demand No. XIII by Re. 1.*

President.—Which is your cut motion?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, motion No. 29. I had drawn the attention of the Government on a former occasion to the fact that the Chief Executive Officer of the State is not keeping that control which is essential to keep Heads of Departments in their proper places. It is very healthy to make everybody believe or feel and realise that, for any shortcoming, any neglect, any violation of duties or principles which ought to be there for their guidance, it could be sternly redressed and they could be taken to task. Illegal actions have been committed by the Heads of Departments, and when the matter was referred to in this Council, instead of placing them under suspension or taking serious action, the matter was laughed at, and it was simply said "law or no law, take it as an answer". It is, by no means, by neglecting your own laws that you can create a healthy atmosphere.

President.—This is not the first time that you refer to this. May I know when I said this?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, such an incident took place. This is not the first occasion. This is the third occasion that I am repeating this.

President.—I shall be much obliged, if you will refer to the occasion when I made that statement.

Dr. A. R. Menon—Sir, it was when the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer ordered to tear off the remarks which I made on a piece of paper in the visitor's book. The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer has no such right.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is not a piece of paper.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Are not remarks written in the visitor's book on a piece of paper? It is not palm leaf.

President.— Are you referring to the Kuriarkutty incident?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—"Expunge" is the word used.

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President.—I am on the point as to when I said "law or no law, take it as an answer."

Dr. A. R. Menon.—When the Leader of the Party asked about it, you said, Sir, "Law or no law, take it as an answer." Sir, if I am wrong, I shall honestly apologise to the House, and if any Head of a Department,—whatever his position may be—if he violates the rules, it is the duty of the Head of the Administration to call for an explanation. Such a thing has not been done. These are the things that the Government ought to consider. When people have power, and when that power is uncontrolled, they sometimes lose temper. There is the old proverb "those who do not destroy make them go mad." I see the process of madness is getting on here, and the process of destruction will inevitably follow. What is the use of criticising humble people? I select the strongest, the most influential men among that group. I never criticise any of the subordinates. Those who hold great influence, if they act with impudence in their dealings, I shall never leave them. That is one thing definite. If I have violated the law, it is the duty of the Government to ask me for an explanation, "why did you do this." What is the use of reading good remarks by saying that they are written by so and so? How is it that the remarks of another man greater than the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer in other respects but who has no knowledge of the Medical Department can be considered more important than those of one who knows something of the Medical Department? You may be great in the legal department. But I may know more in the Medical Department. I shall not be impressed because some great man has written something good about the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and his hospital and his subordinates. What is the use ot simply reading good remarks? Now, the point is this. It is five years now, and why did not the Government take any action against him for violating the law?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Which law?

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—They are waiting for a request from you.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I will never request a man like him. All the troubles in this House began from that time.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Exactly so!

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Exactly so.

President.—Are you getting excited?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Yes, I am getting excited because he says that I am insane. Now, Sir, that is the case. The point, Sir, is this. The Heads of Departments are not attending their office properly and are setting good example to their subordinates.

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I have pointed out that it would be a very healthy innovation, if you would kindly visit the offices of the Heads of Departments and see their work. And what is the result? Generally the Head of the Department thinks that he is the monarch of all that he surveys and that nobody could question him. That is the position. What will take place? If the nine Heads of Departments pull, each in a different direction, nobody could control them.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.— Yes, it is true. We are Heads of nine different Departments and our forces will naturally be working in nine different directions.

Dr. A. R. Menon. — That is the case. Is it not the duty of the Head of the Administration to see that the Heads of Departments do their work properly? They are not doing their work properly. Should you not at least convince the public that you are keeping an eye upon them? I have said that before, and I am sorry that that innovation has not yet been carried into effect. I hope and trust that the Government will do it, as Mr. Banerji used to do. That will be a healthy feature and no Head of a Department will sleep over his work. Generally it is understood that about two or three officers sign the papers in the morning and then live in their homes. They ought to be in their offices. It is their duty to do so and to consider that they should give conveniece to the public and not expect the public every time at their houses or in their summer residences. These things cannot be done in a country where every one is educated and every man knows the work of an official. This is not a country where the people will take the officials as demigods. Everybody knows your worth. We expect the officials to discharge their duties properly, and I am sure that only if the Government will keep a check upon them they will do their respective work properly and to the entire satisfaction of the people at large. This will be a healthy sign in the improvement of the General Administration. That is the only point I want to bring to the notice of the Government now.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Sir, there is a cut motion in my name also.

President.—Number?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Number 24.

Motion No. 24.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 81,398 under Demand No. XIII by Re. 1.*

I shall take this opportunity of saying a few words with reference to the General Administration. I have already spoken

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generally with reference to the matter during the course of the general discussion. I would only specifically mention one fact now. Last year I said that, with reference to certain important questions, which affect the welfare of the people of this land, you were trying to keep them aloof, and I mentioned the Railway, the Harbour and the recommendations to the Butler Committee as instances in point. I know, Sir, so far as you are concerned, you are working within certain limitations. Now we have reached a more important stage here, and we know that so far as British India is concerned, a big constitutional change is going to take place there which might certainly have its repercussions so far as this State also is concerned. You also know, Sir, that the Indian Statutory Commission, Sir John Simon and his colleagues, have already made a report on this matter to the Parliament, and they have also stated something with reference to the constitution so far as the Indian States also are concerned. You must understand, Sir, so far as any constitution for Indian States also is concerned, the people of the country are as much interested in maintaining the dignity and the rights and everything that is sacred so far as the States themselves are concerned. My complaint is that, in the Conference that is going to be held in the near future—that is probably in the first week of November—it was at first arranged to take place on the 20th of October—[I find from the paper that the date is changed] when His Majesty's Government is going to meet representatives of British Indians as also Indian States, I think our State will have to put forward the views of our State. You might have seen that statesmen like the Diwan of Mysore have been inviting the opinion of the non-official members so far as the statements or advice of representations that he should make at the Round Table Conference.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—From the public?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I mean non-officials. Public of Mysore. Of course we stand here as representatives of the public. That is why I am saying this. Is it not a matter in which we are also equally interested? And is it not a matter where you should take some such interest in this matter, and do you not think that, whatever advice we may be able to give, you may only strengthen your hands so far as the attempts of this State are concerned? It is only to bring this fact to the notice of the Government that I am speaking on this motion.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—In seconding this motion I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government that for the past 5 or 6 years the price of cocoanut and cocoanut oil has been going down to a considerable extent.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Why not paddy also?

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Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Till now paddy was keeping its level. Thereby the wealth of the country, that is the cocoanut garden owning persons, *has* been reduced by more than 50 per cent. In Ceylon once the price of cardamoms went low. The Ceylon Government tried their level best to maintain the price level, Government finding out new markets or uses for the stuff. Now cardamoms have achieved the proper level. In America the price of cotton once went down and whenever the standard price of a commodity belonging to an independent nation goes down they try their best to raise the price of that commodity. Recently there was a war about the price of kerosene. There was every fear that the price of kerosene would go down and all the interested nations conferred to discuss the question and kept the price of kerosene at a uniform level. All these facts are unknown to us. The price of our commodity has been going down in the course of these 5 years to a very considerable extent. I do not know whether our Government has tried anything, to raise the price, or to teach the people how the same commodity may be converted to useful products in our own country. If our Government is a responsible Government I would suggest the imposition of a heavy duty on soap, and kerosene so that all persons here will begin to make use of cocoanut oil, in place of the kerosene. The import value of these two alone is 3 and 12 lakhs per annum. Thereby we can use the surplus in our own lands and export the rest.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—On a point of information. What has the price of cocoanuts to do with the General Administration?

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—It is in the General administration that comes the general welfare of the people and wealth of the people, and the economic prosperity of the people—all these come under General Administration.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Thank you.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Otherwise I will have no other chance to move this point. That is why I have picked up this opportunity. I am only suggesting some solid instances. Many Members will be generalising but generalisation may not appeal to all. The same is the case with paddy. Though the price of paddy went down last year and this year now it may be well said that it has not gone down below the level of what the price was about 20 years ago. So there is some consolation in that. But that is not the case with cocoanut and cocoanut oil. If I remember correct the price of cocoanut oil in 1082 was Rs. 8 a tin. Now it is only Rs. 5—8—0. So the price has gone down by more than one-third.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Why, are not the poor people benefited?

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Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Even the poor people think that the price of cocoanut should go high. The same also is the case with paddy. Even the poor persons complain that the price of paddy has gone down, for they have to pay too much for foreign articles. If they want to purchase a cloth 4 cubits long they have to pay more than a para of paddy.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—They have to stick up to Swadeshi.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Welcome to that idea. I suggest that something should be done to improve the conditions of our raw materials.

President.—Don't you propose to suggest anything about the reduction in the price of rubber?

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—So far as rubber is concerned, now the time is one for the survival of the fittest. Private individuals like myself are able to produce at an expense of one anna per unit. All told expenses will only come to two annas. And even if the price is four annas, for those who can manage with some economy, they can even now go on. It also pays more than investments over paddy fields.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Good!

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What do you pay to your workmen so as to manage with the two annas?

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Six annas and four annas.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, I must say a few words on the subject which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Member who just spoke before me. Some doubts were expressed about the relevancy of the remarks which he made about the anxious economic condition which the country has been reduced to. I do not know whether the House has fully realised the seriousness of the situation which the Hon'ble Member was referring to. As one who has from personal experience come to understand the disastrous situation in which the cocoanut-growers have been landed, I owe a duty to my constituency as well as to the general public in this matter. I say it is high time for this House to draw the earnest attention of the Government to the present economic impasse.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Can you suggest any remedy?

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I am sorry, I can't; and that is exactly the reason why I have brought this matter to the notice of the Government and the House. I am myself in a puzzle and hence I am forced to seek the intervention of the Government.

President.—I was referring this question to the Superintendent of Agriculture. He was saying that the only remedy was to multiply the production.

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Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—That solution also, if it is one, lies with him. The Agricultural Superintendent is the person who should teach the country how to increase production. I welcome his suggestion, because my complaint has always been that he has not been helping the country as much as he can in increasing its production. The question has come from certain Members of this House as to what proposal I have for the solution of the problem. I have not got any ready made solution at present, nor do I think the Government has one up their sleeves. But that does not minimise the gravity of the problem. What I submit is that they have to exercise their mind over this matter. They can consult their agricultural and industrial experts who can put their heads together. They might also have the assistance and co-operation of the non-officials in this work of finding a solution of this problem. I am sure many persons will be absolutely pauperised if a solution is not forthcoming. There are several kuries with provisions of "acceleration" which middle-class people have joined in large numbers, and if a temporary suspension of these kuries is not ordered many ticket-holders will be put to woe. I have sent a cut motion on the allotment for the Agricultural Department to draw the attention of this House to the seriousness of this question. Since I now have an opportunity by the kind intervention of the previous speaker, I wanted to offer a few remarks on a matter which requires the earnest consideration of the Government as well as the general public.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—May I know what will be the result if the production is increased ?

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—By multiplying, it will only lower the prices. In the case of rubber it is a question of restriction that is going to be followed.

Motion No. 26.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment Rs. 81,398 under Demand No. XIII by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുസ്ലിം മെംബർ ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ആലോചനക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിച്ച ഗൌരവതരമായ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ എന്റെ ബഡ്ഡറഃ നിരൂപണത്തിൽ അല്പമൊന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. പക്ഷെ വിചാരിച്ചിടത്തോളം പറയാൻ സമയം കിട്ടിയില്ല. ഈ വിഷയകമായി എന്റെ പേരിൽ ഒരു കട്മോഷനും ഉണ്ട്. അതിലേക്കായി പ്രത്യേകസമയമെടുക്കാതെ പറയാനുള്ളതു ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ പറയാം.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്—കട്മോഷൻ നംബർ എത്രയാണ് ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—നംബർ പതു. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയാണ് പ്രഥമവും പ്രധാനവുമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

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നെൽകൃഷി വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണ്. നെൽകൃഷി ഉണ്ടെന്നു മാത്രമേ പറയാനുള്ളൂ. അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ പറയത്തക്ക കച്ചവടത്തിലോ, വ്യവസായത്തിലോ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. അവർ കൃഷിചെയ്തു കിട്ടുന്ന വിളവുകൊണ്ടു കാലക്ഷേപം കഴിച്ചുവരികയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അവിടത്തെ പ്രധാന കൈത്തൊഴിലും കച്ചവടവും തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ നാളികേരത്തിനും കയറിനും വില ക്രമാതീതമായി കുറയുകയാൽ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടതകളും സങ്കടങ്ങളും അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ സംഗതി കൌൺസിലിന്റെയും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെയും ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു് എന്റെ സമ്മതിദായകന്മാർ എന്നെ നിബ്ബന്ധപൂർവ്വം അലട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു സംബന്ധമായി എനിക്കു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തും അല്ലാതെയും പല അപേക്ഷകളും കിട്ടിവരുന്നു. ഇന്നലെ ഞാൻ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾതന്നെ ഇതുസംബന്ധമായി രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്ത ഒരപേക്ഷ കിട്ടി. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു് അതിനു തക്കതായ ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കി തരുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന സഹായങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നു്, കുറികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു ചെയ്യാറുള്ളതുപോലെ ഒരൊഴിവു തല്ക്കാലത്തേക്കു കിട്ടിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണു്.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—എന്താണു് ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—കുറികൾ തല്ക്കാലത്തേക്കു നിർത്തി വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു്.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—മഹായുദ്ധകാലത്തു ചെയ്തതുപോലെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു് അല്ലേ ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഇതു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഓരോ അപേക്ഷകളാണു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതിയെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കാര്യമായി ചിന്തിച്ചു ഒരു പരിഹാരം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. അതിൽ പ്രധാനമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് കൃഷിവായ്പയെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കുറെക്കൂടി ഔദാര്യം കാണിച്ചു കൃഷിക്കായുള്ള വായ്പ എന്നു നോക്കാതെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ആദായമുള്ള മറെറ പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കായും കുറെ കടം കൊടുക്കണം. കൃഷിവായ്പ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ചില ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും വിഷമങ്ങളും കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതായതു് ഒരാളിനു ഫ,൦൦൦ക. കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ മുവ്വായിരം ഉറുപ്പികയുടെ വസ്തു ഈടുകൊടുക്കണം. ആവസ്തുവിൽ ഒരു ചുരുങ്ങിയ സംഖ്യയുടെ ചാർജ്ജുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു തീർക്കാതെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ആ വസ്തു ഈടായി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അതിലേക്കു വളരെ പണച്ചിലവും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ പണത്തിനു ചാർജ്ജില്ലാത്ത വസ്തു ഈടുവാങ്ങുന്നതു് നല്ലതാണെങ്കിലും ആ ചാർജ്ജു തീർത്താലും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ഈടായി കിട്ടേണ്ട സംഖ്യ വസൂൽചെയ്യുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള വസ്തു ഉണ്ടെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തേയും ആദായത്തേയും മുൻനിർത്തി ഈടുതരുന്ന വസ്തു ചാർജ്ജിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കി തരണമെന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കേണ്ടതില്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ക്ഷാമം ഇതേരീതിയിൽ നീണ്ടുനില്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം വേണ്ടിവന്നാൽ നികുതി പിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലും കുറെ ഔദാര്യം കാണിക്കണം. നാട്ടിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതെല്ലാം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. വില വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ കൃഷിയും ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളും ഇരട്ടിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നുള്ള കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശം അത്ര ആദരണീയമൊ സ്വീകാര്യമൊ ആണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. വിളവു സുലഭമായി ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ വില കുറയുകയാണു് സാധാരണ പതിവു്.. മുമ്പു നാല രൂപാ കിട്ടിയിരുന്ന

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സാധനത്തിനു് ഇന്നു രണ്ടു രൂപാ വില ആകുമ്പോൾ സാധനം ഇരട്ടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ വില കിട്ടുമെന്നായിരിക്കും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. വിളവു സുലഭമാകുമ്പോൾ വീണ്ടും വില കുറയും. അപ്പോൾ ഇതിന്റെ അവസാനം എവിടെയായിരിക്കുമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. പഴയ വില കിട്ടാൻ എത്രത്തോളം കൃഷിയും വിളവും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും, അതിലേക്കു സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ എന്നും അതിനു പണം കിട്ടുമോ എന്നും എത്രയേറെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും കഷ്ടതകളും അനുഭവിക്കണമെന്നും ഇവയെല്ലാം വിഷമിച്ചു ശരിയാക്കിയാൽ തന്നെ വിളയെടുക്കാൻ എത്രകാലം വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നും, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായം അറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു! അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗൌരവതരമായ ഈ വിഷയം ശവമ്മെണ്ടു ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിക്കണമെന്നും പ്രതിവിധികളും ഉടനെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Motion No. 14.

Dr. A. G. Menon—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 15,782 under Demand XIII—IV by Re 1.*

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Sir, I have also a cut, No. 14, though it is put under the Legislative Council, it is under General Administration. I have only 3 or 4 points to be brought before the notice of the Government. The first is the inconvenience felt by the Members for not getting their T. As. We now get our T. As. after 3 or 4 months after we submit the bills. That is the general complaint. I can give you specific instances. We may be allowed to draw the T. A. a fortnight after each meeting. Of course if there are any corrections to be made, that may be exempted. That is one point, and the 2nd is about the publication of the Proceedings of the Council. Last year's (budget proceedings) Karkadagam session's, 1104, last number was received by the end of this Mithunam 1105. I have got the proceedings with me to show the date of receipt. We are not in a position to see what all took place in the Legislative Council in that Budget Session. That is another difficulty. And the last meetings' proceedings have not yet come out. Only one issue has been received. That was only 5 days ago, before I left Palghat. There is very great difficulty for us to make any reference for next meetings. The 3rd point is after the dissolution of the Council—it may be in the month of Medam or Edavom—immediately after that, the supply of the Gazette is stopped to the Members. There will be so many things. It is rather difficult to subscribe for the Gazette as we are to pay for the whole year.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Half year.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Once I wrote and they refused. That is my experience. I wrote and they refused to send me the Gazette saying that I must pay for the whole year. I mean it was before the Legislative Council came into existence. So at least till the

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elections are over we may be supplied with copies of the Gazette till the end of the year, if not the whole Gazette, at least, that portion dealing with the Legislative Council. These are the 3 points I want to bring to the notice of the Government. So I sent that cut motion.

Motions Nos. 15 and 25.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 15,782 under Demand No. XIII--IV by Re 1.*

Do To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 81,398 under Demand No. XIII by Re. 1.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Two of my cut motions are in considerable jeopardy now. One is 15 and the other is 25. In the case of 25 the protection, that is, 24, and the support, 26, have been taken over, and in the case of 15, 14 also is taken away now, which was the protection for that. So I shall withdraw both of them and put a few words by way of support to these cut motions which, in a way during the discussion, have embraced the subjects that I wanted to talk under these. Now with regard to the cut motion No. 15 as I have stated as reason in the slip embracing the cut motion that I have sent to the Secretary what I have said is, it is to call the attention of the Government to the delay in publishing reports after the close of each sitting. That is what was just referred to by my Hon'ble friend from Chittur. I am not going to take to task anybody for the delay, because I know from experience that no allegation can be made which cannot be met by some answer, at least by something which seems to be an answer. The first report of the Medam sitting which relates to the 16th of Medam was received by me on the 14th of Karkadagam.

President.—More than 3 months.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—A little less than 3 months. 16th Medam and 14th Karkadagam.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Karkadagam budget session's proceedings were received after the 15th of Mithunam.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—The proceedings of the 16th Medam were received on the 14th of Karkadagam. As I said, I don't want to take to task anybody. But I only bring this matter to the notice of the House to show some of the inconveniences that are felt. Of course I dare say the President may, perhaps, remember that during the sitting of the Standing Finance Committee a reference had to be made to something that transpired in the Medam sitting and a report of the sitting s called for, but the reply was it could not be had because it s not in print.

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President—I learnt from the Legislative Council Secretary that the drafts of speeches sent to the Members were not returned in time.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There is a clause that after 4 days the Secretary can reject them.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I shall just answer the other. It is not to drag to such an explanation that I said that I am not going to take to task anybody. That reason also is not quite sound because there is a note in the letter that is sent and which generally accompanies the report of speeches to the effect that, unless they are returned within 4 days, if I remember correctly, they will be printed as they are. There is nothing to prevent the Secretary to explain the delay by saying that the delay is due to the non-return. He is very careful. With every speech he sends that slip.

President.—Such a thing is against the position contended for by him.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Not to call in any controversy. I said, I am not going to take to task anybody. I have only to say this much on the cut motion No. 15. With regard to 25 the discussion upon the 2nd resolution has brought in two subjects on which I wish to add a word or two. The first, with regard to the general economic condition. I am surprised that the Hon'ble Superintendent of Agriculture has suggested a remedy which is against all economic laws. A remedy for the fall in price is an attempt at increase of production. The latest instance of a fall in price and over-production is in the case of rubber. And it is, I believe, in the memory of most of the Hon'ble Members of this House that, on account of over-production and fall in price, a restriction was imposed, putting a law to check over-production. In other words, the grower's associations were asked to put a maximum for the quantity that they produced. Therefore, when the supply is limited, and if there is a fair demand, certainly the prices must generally rise. So instead of increasing production, I don't know whether it is not more logical to say decrease production. Logically I say, I don't mean to say that it is economically right. Perhaps it is on account of the inherent truth of this logical conclusion that such attempts are not made by the Honourable the Superintendent of Agriculture for the increase of production in agriculture. Of course that is only by the way. That is one point that I wanted to bring to the notice of the House. To suggest a solution, I don't think it possible on the spur of the moment, and I don't know whether even on mature consideration the right solution could be found for this world-wide depression of trade which is certainly a cause of fall

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in prices. What was exported was stopped and, therefore, the production had to find market in the country itself. Where the demand did not tally with the amount of production the price has necessarily to go down. Unless world conditions change, I don't know whether there will be much prospects of an increased return for the produce of the land. Another point that was impressed in the general discussion here is with regard to the political situation. Of course I may be checked if I traverse grounds which are not allowed to be traversed under the Rules. At any rate one point that was allowed to be discussed or spoken upon in this House today was with regard to the representations to be made on behalf of Indian States in the Round Table Conference. To my mind, that appeared to be rather an important subject, and as a loyal citizen of the State, I was anxious to know what steps, if any, were taken on behalf of the Cochin Government. With a view to ascertain that fact I, in my own humble way, sent an interpellation asking whether it was a fact that the Diwan of Mysore was going to represent South Indian States including Cochin. It was very unfortunate that the reply I got was misusing the power of interpellation granted. At the outset I thought that it was a clerical mistake because it was only the section and the sub-clause quoted in the letter that was sent to me and, therefore, I thought it was a clerical mistake that crept in. Perhaps something else was meant. But on maturer consideration, I found that it was no mistake, and it was disallowed on the ground that I violated the second provision under the Rule which refers to the misuse of the power of interpellation. With due deference I even now fail to see how the seeking of that information is a misuse of the power. At any rate it is not a forbidden subject. It is demonstrated because that subject was allowed to be talked upon by the Honourable Member for Vellarapilli. At any rate, I have no quarrel with regard to these things. All that I say is some attempt ought to have been made to take the people into the confidence of the Government and let them know at least what little was done to further their interests. As the Government has failed in that duty according to my mind, I think, it does not speak well of the General Administration.

Motion No. 8.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 80,988 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Sir, I have tabled this cut motion (No. 8 in the list) to bring to the notice of the Government the grievances of the people. But before doing so, I shall speak on the subject that has been brought forward by the Honourable

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Member for Muhammadans and also the Member that spoke after him, the Honourable Member for Cranganur, regarding the economic depression especially regarding the fall in price of cocoanuts and cocoanut produce. These two Honourable Members and the speakers after them have been bringing before the House the difficulties that are facing the well-to-do people, persons who have *kuri* concerns or taxes to pay or debts to pay off. These are the well-to-do classes. But there are the poorer classes, who live by labour by the wages they earn from day to day. The poorer classes cannot get work if the well-to-do classes do not employ them. Again when the market for coir and fibre has gone down, there is many a poor hut in those regions where they find it difficult to boil the pot from day to day. We had such conditions at the early stage of the world war when the economic condition became unsettled and price of cocoanuts and the cocoanut produce came to the lowest level for some time. Then also the Government had to consider what was to be done to alleviate the miseries of the people, to bring some relief to them. In that connection the Government undertook relief works. What the money which had to spend on Public Works, it was thought better that they should spend immediately, so that poor people may have labour to earn a living wage. Such a time had come out already or is fast approaching unless cocoanut market and the market for coir and fibre improve. So if we cannot find a solution to alleviate the difficulties of the well-to-do people I think means can be devised for helping poor people who are more deserving of Government help than those who had credit to rely upon. I began my subject with this preliminary observation so that, as I mentioned yesterday in my general remark on administration, that we are saving because the Government is not spending. The burden of my yesterday's speech was that the people dwelling in the regions which constitute the Narakkal constituency are suffering because the Government is not spending The reply that I had from the Honourable Member for Public Instruction was that we are hoarding and our plan of hoarding money has kept the money safe for still better men to come and spend and produce good results. That is the reply I got. Of course hoarding is not bad in itself. But hoarding at the expense of other peoples' convenience is a thing which must be done after consulting the people whose convenience is affected. Here, in order to have the Harbour, in order to have the Railway and after the railway broad-gauge the hydro-electric scheme many years hence, we say we are suffering more than our brethren. Therefore, I use the words "Cinderella

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of the State." Half a crore of rupees was saved within the last 5 years as the Hon'ble Member for Finance has shown us. I claim that 20% of this half a crore is contributed by my constituency. At first sight it may look that my observation is somewhat untenable. But if you will consider, that while all the other taluks and all the other regions were getting back a good part of what they were contributing as revenue, our region is not getting a pie from what we were contributing, it will be seen that the surplus accumulated forms the whole of our revenue and the surplus of other taluks. Then it would be clear how we have contributed a greater percentage for this half a crore than many other people. I have interpellated this House to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that we have also our need which have to be attended to. In recent times, not very very remote, regions, sandy tracts had to be traversed by roads. Government's attention has been brought. It began in Cranganur, then it extended to Enamakkal, Peringottukara, etc. Much money has been spent for the Enamakkal for what is called the Chettupuzha, Perumpuzha and their extensions. Very recently the Government's attention has been directed to the sandy tracts to the Southwest of Irinjalakkuda to have a road up to Mathilakam. All these communications are very very necessary and I am not here to condemn any work that has been kindly done by the Government for the convenience of the people. We want roads and more roads and more communications. But the only question is whether money should be reserved for future rainy days by keeping in particular regions more than the others. Perhaps it may be thought that I am making comparisons, and comparisons are odious.

President.—There is a time limit for these speeches.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Then I shall come to the point.

President.—Generally you are not allowed more than 5 minutes.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I have got another motion.

President.—The ordinary rule is the mover of a cut motion has got 5 minutes and the other Members 3 minutes.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I was the mover because I have got a cut motion standing in my name.

President.—You are not entitled to more than 5 minutes.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—If you will kindly give some time, I shall finish. I have got 2 more cuts in the Public Works.

President.—That will be on some other day.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—He calculates the time for the total number of motions.

President.—You have spoken for a long time.

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Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—In supporting this cut motion, I take this opportunity of giving expression to the view generally current that the powers of this Council, limited as they already are, are being further restricted and limited by the interpretations of the President of the Legislative Council Regulation and the rules framed thereunder.

President.—If your speech has the effect of calling in question any ruling of the President, I will have to stop it. Otherwise you can go on.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.— I have to bring to your notice, Sir, the fact that I had sent in a token cut of my own under 'Legislative Council' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,914 by rupee one. That cut motion was disallowed. My submission is that there is no provision under the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation or the rules framed thereunder to disallow the cut motion. There is no provision in the Legislative Council Regulation which makes it obligatory to note on the motion form, the object of the motion. And a motion can be disallowed only after the motion is actually made and when a point of order is raised by some person or other who objects to the motion and then the President can disallow the motion altogether. If a motion is objectionable, a point of order with respect to that matter can be raised in Council and an order can be passed on that point of order. Besides that, there is no provision which authorises the President to disallow a cut motion altogether. Similarly if we have to introduce a bill, and if notice is given of a motion for leave to introduce a bill to the Secretary, there is no provision in the Legislative Council Regulation to disallow that motion at that stage. But the motion for leave to introduce the bill should be placed in the agenda and when that motion is actually made before the Council, a point of order can be raised whether that legislation contravenes any of the provisions of the Council Regulation and that point of order can be decided only then. I have sent in a bill entitled 'The Cochin Absolute Privilege Bill'.

President.—All these refer to the rulings of the President. Don't they?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.— I don't question the actual order of the President over-running any Bill or cut motion. I don't want to press the bill or the cut motion at this stage. What I want to bring to the notice of this House is that the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation do not authorise such a disallowance of the motion.

President.—In other words, the President passed an incorrect ruling. Isn't it?

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Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Yes, Sir. Because this ruling is not supported by the Rules and Regulations.

President.—So you say he violated the provisions.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—The order was not passed in open Council.

President.—I mean you make a distinction between the President passing an order in open Council and passing an order in the Chamber.

Mr. V.V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I don't question the orders passed by the President. What I wish to bring to the notice of this House is that a certain Bill was sought to be introduced by me which is entirely harmless and which did not contravene the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation and which is a desirable thing altogether, and it is only that particular aspect of the matter that I want to bring to the notice of this Council. In order that an order should be styled a ruling, it should be made in open Council, and it should be recorded in the Council Proceedings.

President.—So that what is your point? Whatever the President does in open Council cannot be questioned; all the other orders can be questioned.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—My humble submission is that it is the correct interpretation of the rules.

President.—I differ.

Mr. M. K. Raman.— I shall also avail myself of this opportunity to speak a few words on General Administration. I am glad to find that the Secretary to the Government admits that for the prestige of these various communities, the appointments that they hold in Government service will help very much and that the Government have realised this position and they are trying to give all encouragement to the unrepresented communities. What I am going to request is that this principle should be more liberally practised. I am glad that the Government are doing something now. They have got the Depressed Classes Department and the Member in charge of that Department is doing some very useful work, although there is more of show. You now and then hold meetings when the Diwan presides. The Protector of the Depressed Classes makes a speech, the Assistant Protector makes his speech and each compliments the other, and no outsider is invited. At the same time, I may admit that they are doing some useful work. But I say there is more of show.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We always invite outsiders.

President.—Unfortunately you were not present on all those occasions.

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Mr. M. K. Raman.—Yes. On several occasions.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Without being invited?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I am not condemning the policy.

President.—But you say that we praise each other.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Of course, the Assistant Protector reads his report saying that we have done this thing, that thing and everything and all of you exchange compliments. At the same, it must be admitted that they are doing some useful work also. But then what I want is to request the Government in these matters to put a more liberal attitude in respect of appointments. I mean to say, you ought to be more liberal so far as the unrepresented communities are concerned. You know that the question of appointment is a very keen thing. Whatever may be said about the general and high principle of nationalism, etc., if one class does not get a proper share of appointment, both high and low, then at once that community will say that the Diwan is unpopular, hard hearted, selfish and so on.

President.—I know it more than anybody now. (*Loud laughter*)

Mr. M. K. Raman.—So, it is no wonder when the unrepresented communities do not get their share. They say that the Diwan is not kind towards them and all that. We will say so, and we must say as long as we do not get our proper share. Now, in Cochin, I should think politics, more or less, consist mostly in making a few appointments. What other politics have we here? Politics here consist of giving certain appointments and no other thing. Well then, the claim of one community is over-looked, there will be naturally a hue and cry raised and legitimately too. I shall also put forward our claim when all communities are claiming for their privileges. I request that the Government should consider the claims of the unrepresented communities more and appoint as many of them as possible in all branches of service. On account of the liberal education which you have been pleased to give to the unrepresented communities they have become self-conscious. The Director of Public Instruction will bear testimony to it. We are getting some appointments in Education Department. Then we have the Excise Department, where I suppose we have got a more legitimate claim than any other class in Cochin. There are a number of graduates among us. Why not appoint a few of them? You are making new appointments of Sub-Inspectors not only in that Department. There are rules that only members from unrepresented communities should be given appointments when they are available. Now and then there are frequent violations also. There are instances that I know of. I don't

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want to point out each and every one here. My request is that the Government should adhere to the principle just now enunciated by the Secretary to the Diwan, so that we can also have our share of the loaves and fishes of the State service.

Motion No. 27.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,40,890 under Demand No. XIII by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, I have tabled the cut motion No. 27 to discuss the general policy of the Proceedings passed on the report of the Special Finance Committee.

Sir, the public feeling has been that the Special Finance Committee's report has been treated by the Durbar with very scant courtesy. A comparison of what has been finally decided by the Durbar with the various recommendations made by the Committee will show that the Committee did simply enact 'much ado about nothing'.

It is not a question of the mountain in labour bringing forth a mouse, but it has been a case of the Government shoving out to the back ground the valuable suggestions made by the Committee. Many inconsistencies, incongruities and much injustice to some of the well deserved and over-worked public servants have been the result of the Government having thoughtlessly brushed aside the very thoughtful suggestions of the Committee. A few instances to bear out my statement will not be out of place

1. Retrospective effect which has to he given to the new Government order will put some of the officers to the painful necessity of paying back to the treasury a portion of the salary received by them in accordance with the old grade. Is this not unjust?

2. Some persons who entered service just a very few days after a few others have to wait for 7 or 8 years to reach the grade of the latter even though they are late in joining the service by a few days only. Those who complete 25 years of service on the 2nd Chingam 1105 are not given any increment as it is given to those who have completed 25 years on the 1st Chingam. The Committee recommended, whenever a period of 25 years was completed an increment must be given. No effect was given to this reasonable recommendation.

3. The hard worked village officers have not received that sympathy at the hands of the Government which they deserve, while a forest gaurd gets Rs. 30, the village officer cannot hope to get even Rs. 20. Look at this picture and that.

Many more such instances can be pointed out. What

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Government have done is to invoke the name of the Committee whenever their views tally with those of the Committee, but they have absolutely paid no attention to their suggestions when they do not fall in sympathy with the views of the Government. The result has been a wholesale confusion and injustice. To give finality to the recommendations fresh orders superseding the present one will have to be issued in the near future.

President.—I may ask official Members to speak.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I think I can finish my reply in a very short time. The two points that I have to answer are about the T. A. bills and the publication of the Council proceedings. Incidentally, there is a question and also a motion to touch upon. With regard to the question: I am sorry the Member for Vytilla has not read or has misread the answer sent to him. If he will kindly read the letter written to him, he will see that the question has been disallowed under Rule 7 (a) read with section 11 (b). In none of these, he will find the word 'misuse'. I am afraid he read Rule 11 (b), and wanted to give a hit to the Government side by using the word 'misuse'.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I have preserved the letter.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I hope the Member will also read it.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—The section quoted refers to 'misuse'.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I emphatically say No. Then, with regard to the cut motion, I think the reason given has reference to a subject which the Council is not competent to discuss. There was a Bill on the same subject, and that also was disallowed by the President, because it contravened the provisions of the Council Law. For a similar reason, the President disallowed this motion as well. Coming to the T. A. bills, I can assure the Members that they are never delayed in the Legislative Council Office.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That is why I don't want to bring it to the Legislative Council Office.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—As a rule, they are always sent on the same day, or on the very next day, unless it be a holiday. And I am sure there would be very good reasons for short delays now and then elsewhere, and they will be explained presently by my friend.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Let it be explained. I don't charge the Legislative authority, Sir. So, I brought it under General Administration.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I think my colleague wants me to say a word about it myself. I shall do so. When the bills have to be returned to the Member on account of some doubt or difficulty

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or to rectify a mistake, there will be delay. Want of allotment also will necessarily cause it. However, the Member may depend upon it, he will get it in time.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We are certain we will get it.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The publication of the proceedings is the next point. One Member who referred to that subject said that we are likely to give some explanation or something in the shape of an explanation; that is to say, even if we give a right explanation, it will only appear to him to be an explanation, and he will not be satisfied with it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I never said so, Sir.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Not you. More than one Member referred to it. As to the time within which speeches revised are to be returned to the Office, the appendix will show that there is only 24 hours, not even 5 days. Am I to give the copies to the Members today and ask them to return the papers within 24 hours? I shall then be doing an act of cruelty to them if I give, when they are making and hearing speeches, their speeches today and ask them to return them revised tomorrow. So that, we have to defer delivery of the speeches to some day after the Council session. That is what is being done. We do not enforce the 24 hours rule; we wait for some days to see that the papers are returned. Of course there is the rule. But we want to be liberal in its interpretation. The report should be as correct and as authoritative as could be made possible, and the only way in which that could be done is to get the speeches revised by the Members. With regard to the period taken for revision, some of the Members who spoke on the motion have to be written twice or thrice before we get back the speeches, and in the case of some we do not get them at all. The whole matter for the Press has to be revised by a clerk and myself, and the proofs by us and by the President himself. There is absolutely no avoidable delay in sending the proceedings to the Press for publication As for Press, I have to put in a word on its behalf as well. It is a very heavily worked Press. Just one word. I forgot to say that, if there is no delay on the part of the Members, I can send the matter to the Press very early. I have already sent the proceedings of the first day of this session to the Press. We have already issued the Medam proceedings.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I never said about the Medam Proceedings. I was getting two.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Perhaps, that is sent by mistake.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—They took the Kumbham Proceedings before finishing those of Karkadagam.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I do not think it possible,

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unless you man the Press with twice the number of men and duplicate the machinery, to publish the proceedings as expeditiously as you want it to be done. And I do not know what salvation there is if we get the proceedings a day earlier.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—For reference, that is the salvation.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The acquisition has been made that the Head of the Administration is not keeping adequate control over the Heads of Departments and as an instance the Member for Trichur quoted that no explanation had been got from the Head of the Medical Department for expunging his remarks in the Kuriarkutty Dispensary. Sir, would it be relevant for me to go into the details of that subject? I think the House should not be influenced every time by alluding to the subject which I wish to explain but had no opportunity to explain why it was done. It has been stated that I have been violating the law. What is the law I have been violating?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Tampering with my paper.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I may say it is well within my rights to deal with all the registers and books that I have got under my departmental control.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The Diwan alone has the power to expunge.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Has he the right or has he not the right? I say he has not. If he has, any man may come and strike it off.

President.—Your position has been understood that the Diwan and no others can order to expunge.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Very well, it is exactly that point. I shall explain. I, as Head of the Department, have got the control of every departmental register and are responsible or for their proper maintenance. If I have done anything wrong, it is for the head of the administration to call upon me to explain why I have done it. I maintain I can do every thing which falls within my legitimate rights as Head of the Department. The question then is, was there anything wrong?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I wrote against him. He is not the proper person to sit in judgment over it.

President.—Will you please allow him to go on? Let him have his turn. Let him say what he has to say. If you think that there is any misrepresentation you may correct it when your turn comes. If you go on like this, I don't think that the proceedings will be characterised as being carried on with dignity in this House. This is not the proper decorum. Please go on.

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Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I say that an M. L. C. had no right, or power to write irrelevant remarks against a Departmental Head in the visitors book of his subordinate office. The question is was I right in expunging those remarks? I may say that I have the power to deal with every register which is under my control. I am glad that I have had this opportunity to explain to this House why I did it. I have always deplored that I have never had the opportunity to show how entirely justified I was in the action I have taken, and I now welcome this opportunity to do so. I have got only to read the remarks made by this visitor which had never been read in this Council before, and I know as a matter of fact that several councillors who were present in the Council and joined in the walk-out had not read these remarks. They confessed to me that they did so because they formed into a party to do so.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There was no party in existence then, Sir.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Alright. "5th November. I visited the Hospital this morning. I had a look round the place. The supply of medicine seems to be satisfactory. There are no in-patients on the day that I visited. The Dispensary is kept well. The quantity of quinine supplied seems to be less than the quantity usually supplied. It is a disgrace that the Government should grudge expenditure even in the matter of purchase of quinine in a malarial place. On enquiry I found out that the Medical Officer in charge is carrying on experiment with cinchona febrifuge. This is not the place, nor the poor devils for whose benefit the Dispensary is established, the proper subjects for experiment. The only other point I wish to bring to the notice of the authorities is the poor pay given to the Medical Officer in charge of this place. He is living in a malarial place and has no private practice whatsoever. Therefore, it would be proper to increase the pay or give a special allowance at least equal to the pay. The same remarks apply to all the other officers and servants of this institution. I also find the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer unnecessarily visits certain hospitals. He seems to think that it is not worth his while to visit this institution. No comments are necessary."

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Please read louder that portion also. We cannot hear.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No man will say that he did not hear.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I say I have not heard. Is it not courtesy to read it a little louder?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is difficult to read louder.

President.—Sometimes we speak louder when we are excited.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In the report there is a good point. He did not read it louder.

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President.—For he wanted to emphasise only that point.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—But I wanted to emphasise that point.

President.—We shall rise for lunch.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m., and met again at 3 p. m with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The Hon'ble Member for Trichur brought forward the old Kuriarkutty affair with which the House is very familiar in support of the statement that the Head of the Administration is very slack and does not exercise due control over the Heads of Departments. And in elaborating that proposition he stated that the Diwan ought to have called on me to explain why I had those remarks expunged from the visitor's book of the Kuriarkutty Hospital, and incidentally very soon said that I had violated the law. What that law is the Hon'ble Member was unable to say. But as I remarked the voice proceeded from that quarter that I should have consulted the Diwan. I do not know where such law is laid There is no rule that I should consult the Diwan in dealing with any of the registers or anything like that pertaining to my Department. I maintain that I have got every right of dealing with every form of books and registers which are kept in my subordinate institution, and that has not been questioned by anyone in this Council. And I have got experience of administration of large districts where I have dealt with in this direction and never questioned. Sir, as regards my action all that I have to explain is whether I was justified or not in doing so. I am very glad that I got the opportunity to present to this House how in my opinion and judgment I was justified and so for that purpose I was going to read the remarks made because these remarks had not been read in this Council at any time, even at the time of the adjournment motion. As I have to save time I shall proceed from where I stopped,

"Therefore it would be proper to increase the pay or give a special allowance at least equal to the pay. The same remarks apply to all the other offices and servants of this institution. I also find the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer unnecessarily visits certain hospitals. that it is not worth his while to visit this institution. No comments necessary".

Sir, I characterise these remarks made by a visitor to the dispensary as impertinent and unwarranted and the reason why I did so, I will presently show. First of all I say that these remarks are a gross violation of departmental discipline which ought to exist in Government service. Taking as a whole, that Hon'ble Member was finding fault with the Head of Department before his own subordinate. If an officer has done anything which is extremely wrong it is one of the canons of service

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that fault finding with him shall never be done before or in front of or in any way in the presence of his subordinates. So, that was first of all a violation of discipline of service.

And secondly, he alludes to certain experiments that were going on there which is not only a violation of Medical etiquette—an etiquette which is honoured by everyone who wants to practice in the medical profession in a very high manner—but also displays ignorance of current medical literature because the course adopted was recognised as an accepted advance in treatment in the medical world. It is true that I have ordered that subordinate to try to substitute as much as possible the medicine cinchona febrifuge for quinine. And I suppose that this subordinate on the spot must have told him that. This Member happens to be a medical man. Is he entitled to make such a disparaging remark against the head of a professional service? I should explain to this House why I came to introduce cinchona febrifuge. It was not an experiment. I am reading, Sir, from a Medical Annual one of the well recognised periodicals in Medical Literature.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Year, please?

Diwan Bahadur Dr, V. Verghese.—1925.

"H. W. Acton and R. Knowles lay down that Quinidine and Cinchonine in the form of the Indian Cinchona Febrifuge are more efficacious than quinine. The cost of febrifuge is only Rs. 9 per lb. against Rs. 29 for quinine sulphate".

Now as the head of the Medical Department I am expected to exercise economy in expenditure on medicine and also with a view to see whether the experience gained regarding the result in one part of the country could be confirmed by a trial here. I ordered that cinchona febrifuge should be substituted for quinine. I was well within my rights in doing that and the Hon'ble Member who is a member of that profession has made certain remarks that cinchona febrifuge is tried on fools and such irrelevant observations. Sir, it is not only a breach of medical etiquette but also an invasion of the functions of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer by a medical practitioner exhibiting gros ignorance of current medical literature s

Secondly he goes on to mention The only other point I wish to bring to the notice of the authorities is the poor pay given to the medical officer in charge of this place. He is living in a malarial place and has not private practice whatsoever. Therefore it would be proper to increase the pay or give a special allowance at least equal to the pay".

Now I should like to know in what capacity the Hon'able Member went there. All respectable gentlemen are freely admitted and are invited to write remarks in the visitor's book and I consider that any Member of the Legislative Council when

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exercising a function of that kind would only be exercising the function as respectable visitor and not in the capacity of a Member of the Legislative Council. And he goes on to remark, that the pay of so and so should be increased and the servants' pay should be increased and so on and so forth. Fancy if Mr. Barton Wright goes to a Magistrate's Court and writes in the visitor's book that the Magistrate has got very heavy work and that his present pay is very poor and that he ought to be paid two hundred rupees a month or from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 or double that. Sir, would it not look impertinent ?

Deputy President.—That does not do any harm to anybody.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Are visitors' book maintained in the Magistrate's Court ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Or take any other institution which has got a visitors' book ? Any respectable man supposing he is not an M. L. C., if he goes and writes that the pay of so and so should be increased—he may do so, but it will not be within his legitimate bounds or privilege.

And finally Sir I say that the last observation is slanderous and defamatory. He says that he finds the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer unnecessarily visits certain Hospitals. I cannot allow such a remark from an ordinary respectable visitor to an institution—has he got the competence and capacity to find fault with the Head of a Department and insert in the visitors' book of a Government institution damaging statement against his reputation and indignity. It is highly improper, irregular and ungentlemanly. It contained reflection on my honesty. Where has any Member of any Legislative Council or any other body attempted to scandalise a Head of the Department like that by writing in a book maintained by his subordinate.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information. Did no the Political Agent say that the present Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer is heavily worked and that more hands are to be appointed? The other day, I think, the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer read such a remark.

Deputy President.—He read so.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Has he any power to do so ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—For the Hon'ble Member's information I may say that the person who made the remark is no less a person than the Political Agent of the Madras States. He has also a certain amount of advisory control over every institution in the State and further he only said "The Durbar will pay early attention to it".

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Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Has he any direct control over these institutions ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I think it is within his legitimate rights as far as I know. I read it this morning.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Is the visitor's book intended only to write complimentary remarks ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—For reasons which I have now mentioned that was a gross violation of service discipline, a thing which could never be tolerated at all. No Government or even the Diwan, would find fault in front of one's subordinate. It cuts at the very root of discipline. Here the Member was awkwardly playing the role of an officer superior to the Head of the Department. It is a violation of medical etiquette and I said he has made unwarranted recommendations. Therefore I consider them as impertinent. I think under ordinary circumstances I should have remonstrated with a Member who did that, but knowing as I do from my experience in this Council that the Member has rather got a very strong opinion of himself, I thought it would not be worthwhile to address him and call his attention to the irregularity committed by him. I thought the whole tenor of his remarks showed that he was trying to arrogate to himself a power of supervision and control as a Member of this Council. So far as my Department was concerned I thought that this unwarranted tendency should be nipped in the bud, otherwise as the Hon'ble Member for Education said this sort of thing will grow like the hardly annuals entering a garden and spoiling it. That should never be allowed and therefore I have ordered those remarks should not be allowed to exist in the visitor's book. I was well within my rights. If I was wrong I would have been certainly called to order. But the fact of all these shows that the Member certainly went beyond his limits in his indecorous and ungentlemanly manner of finding fault with the Head of a Department before his subordinate and criticising things on medical profession of which he was found ignorant. These are the reasons, Sir, which made me to expunge these remarks, a cause of action which has chafed him all these years. This he has made use of in saying that the Head of the Administration has not exercised due control in support of the cut motion in the General Administration. I want that this House should not be influenced by this so called grievance of this Member for which he has a remedy in his own hand if, at least now, he sees the error of his ways.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I have to offer a few explanations since several grave charges have been made against me. There were four charges made.

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Deputy President.—You have no turn.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Hear me first. There are four motions before the House and one is mine. Therefore I am entitled to have a right of reply.

Deputy President.—Now there is only one motion before the House and that is Mr. Ikkanda Warriar's. You can move your cut motion separately. If everybody begins at this rate then the proceedings will never end.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In the morning the President has said that I can speak after the Hon'ble Member for Medicine has spoken. The Chair gives a promise to a Member of this House and it is a pity that such promises are not honoured.

Deputy President.—I don't remember that such a promise has been given. There is nothing on the paper to show that. There are some other cut motions. Now if I begin to allow all these persons to reply, I do not know where we will stand. I don't want to interfere with you. If you want, you can move your cut motion.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—On a point of order. If it is only Mr. Ikkanda Warriar's cut motion, is each and every Member of the Govornment allowed to have a right of reply so far as that particular motion is concerned?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Yes. You have all referred to all Departments.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Sir, today's discussions have been generally very fair, and leaves few points to be replied or explained by us. However there is one general remark made, *i. e.*, that the administration has gone down in efficiency. It is a very general statement and mostly it is a matter of opinion. It is therefore difficult to answer it. In support of the remark one of the reasons put forward is that the Heads of Departments do things as they like. Speaking for myself as the Head of one of the Departments I may assure the Members of this House that I have never at any time thought that I was at liberty to do things as I liked. I always felt that I was bound to do things according to prescribed rules and orders and that I should use my discretion in the best interests of the public. I have always tried to keep that in mind and was always alive to the fact that there was a controlling authority over me whom I have to fear and obey. I am speaking only for myself and the Hon'ble Members will, I am sure, be satisfied that one at least of the Heads of Departments was being controlled by the Head of the Administration. The other point on which I have to make an obervation is the one raised by the Hon'ble Member for Ailore. Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation created by the fall in the price of cocoanuts and especially of

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cocoanut oil, and it is only too willing to do anything to alleviate the situation, provided remedies are shown. The price of cocoanuts depends more or less on their demand from outside. Local consumption is comparatively insignificant and the price has gone down because there is no demand from foreign markets. As observed by the Hon'ble Member for Vyttila it is due in a measure to the general depression in the world trade. This is however only one of the reasons. Another reason recently brought to notice by the Hon'ble Member for Education is that copra which used to be dried in the sun is now being dried by smoking. Smoked copra has no sale outside. The Cochin Oil lost its reputation and other countries captured the market on that account. There was a leaflet on this subject and I think it was published in the Gazette. I think this contributed largely to the fall in the price of our copra.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May we know, Sir, how the Government came to know of this fact?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—This information came to us from the Madras Director of Industries. For a long time Cochin Oil held the first place in the market.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—In the London market too!

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Because producers were resorting to smuggling copra he wanted the Government to warn the producers of the evil consequences. That was notified in the Gazette.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—One of the reasons for losing the reputation of the Cochin Oil is this. It may be based on false information. Still it is up to you to correct the misapprehension, if any were created so that the disturbing element may be removed altogether from the field.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There was some deterioration in the reputation of the Cochin Oil. Even the Travancore Oil is known as the Cochin Oil since it is exported from our Harbour.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Smoking is not a new process.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—We give it as a point of information. That is all. If there is any truth in that it is for you to do what is necessary. I may say for the information of the House that the Government will themselves investigate if there are any possibilities to save the situation and along with that they will welcome valuable suggestions of any of the Hon'ble Members of this House.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I ask, Sir, whether Government is aware of the fact that the Mysore Government has an agent of its own in London to popularise its products?

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Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—I am not aware.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I may say for the information of the House that Mysore has got a trade representative of the Government in London to capture foreign markets for Mysore products, and I would suggest the appointment of a trade representative also in London so that our industries may be safeguarded and popularised.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—I think the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member for Jews deserves consideration.

There are no special criticisms levelled against my Department. As regards the question of diverting the funds allotted for agricultural loans I may say that it is not proper to divert them for any purpose other than agriculture. The terms on which the loans are given are very favourable, the interest charged being only three per cent. If they can be utilised for other purposes there will be several applicatians for loans. I do not mean to say that it is not a good thing to lend out money at low rates of interest to all bona fide applicants. But the difficulty is to provide the necessary funds. The finances of the State do not permit of such extensive loans. Industries desereve Government help. These and other desirable cases will be helped by the Government either by the grant of loans or by giving donations.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Are any special concessions allowed to cocoanut garden owners?

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—They come under the class of agriculturists and are entitled to agricultural loans.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Will you give special consideration to cocoanut garden owners, especially in view of the fact of the trade depression.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—We cannot make any invidious distinction. Loans are generally granted for increasing the productive capacity of the land and for cultivation purposes. I don't exactly understand your position. For cultivation purposes we do give loans. For commercial purposes we do not. We are only helping cultivation. If you can specify the purpose I can say whether we do give or not. I do not think that I need waste the valuable time of this House any more. I have answered almost all the points.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—There was one suggestion with regard to the *kuries*.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—I did not attend to that portion well.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Several people have joined these *kuries*. They have defaulted since they are unable to pay

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the dues on account of the fall in the price of cocoanut. You all know, Sir, that there are very rigorous provisions in these *Kuri Vaimpus* that the whole amount may be realised in one lump sum, if a default is made. Such a course would ruin many poor and middle class people. To save them from ruin something may be done.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—For that a law will have to be enacted. People can themselves come to an agreement in this matter. We see in Bombay that several persons have come to agreement between themselves in the case of Insurance Policies.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is not the Leader of the House aware of the fact that there is a vast difference between the people of Bombay and the people of Cochin?

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—It is a very large question. We cannot give an off hand reply to it as it is a matter affecting the private rights of several people.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, carefully following the discussions of the House on this motion this forenoon I should say that of all the criticisms levelled by the Hon'ble Members, those of the Member for Urakam stand foremost. I would deal with all the three of his charges separately. First he mentioned want of industrial training. He referred to the poor condition of the masses. He referred to the half-time work that the agriculturists could do and the want of sufficient work for the remaining period. Just now I have been ascertaining some figures from my Hon'ble friend the Director of Public Instruction. He assures me that more than two dozen of schools have taken up industrial training. What more, Sir, can we do in this matter? Did not the same Hon'ble Member yesterday give out the opinion given by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction of the Hyderabad State regarding the industrial training that we give to our boys and girls? After all Hyderabad is not a small State to compare.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—A comparative statement! Compare Cochin with Hyderabad!

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—After all even our existence is only comparative and relative.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Then compare with Patiala.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—It will be a disgrace to compare our State with that of Patiala.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Therefore, Sir, when such un-solicited remarks come from dispassionate visitors who are out just for this single purpose of studying the system of education that obtain in the various States, and when those remarks state that it is the Cochin State that is doing best in the direction,

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I do not know how this criticism can be levelled with any considerable force. I don't say we are perfect I simply say we lead the field. Then, Sir, the next criticism was a defect in the excise policy. Orders on the Excise Committee's report have been just issued and I would simply refer the Members to that order to see how far the recommendations of the committee have been accepted.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That is news to us.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Orders have been issued, and I have got one spare copy.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Of course we shall be very thankful if you give each of us a copy.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Then the 3rd item was that sufficient comfort and accommodation is not being given to the 3rd class passengers. For that I should say that the conversion into broad-gauge is to be done soon and that all that could possibly be done in the meanwhile will be done.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May we know what you have done? Absolutely nothing. One thing that you have done may be stated.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—What I am going to say is during the interim period all that can possibly be done will be done.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Not only 3rd class but also 2nd class. The other day we had to open our umbrellas.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The estimates have almost been passed. It is only a question of a few days. I don't know whether large expenses will be allowed in the interim period. All that could be done in the interim period shall be done.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Only stopping off leakages.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—These were the three main charges that were levelled by the mover of the cut motion and I do not want to take any more time.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I press this motion to a division.

Deputy President.—Any reply? No.

The question before the House is that the allotment of Rs. 40,981 under General Administration—Huzur Secretariat Establishment be reduced by Re. 1.

Question put and agreed to.

Deputy President.—The others may be taken as withdrawn.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yes, Sir, that is the understanding that we have come to. All the others may be taken as withdrawn.

The total cuts Nos. 32 and 33 on page 2. If Mr. Kumaran Ezhuthassan withdraws, I shall speak.

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I don't move.

Hence the following motions were considered withdrawn:—

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,981 for establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.— do

Supplies and Services.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 650 for Subscriptions to Newspapers by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 650 for Liveries and Clothing by Re. 1.*

Contingencies.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,200 for Miscellaneous by Re. 1.*

I. Huzur Secretariat—Total.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,166 for item No. XIII—I by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 80,988 under Demand No. XIII by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.— *do*

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,166 for Huzur Secretariat by Rs. 10,000.*

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 80,988 by Re. 1.*

IV. Legislative Council.

Legislative Council—Total.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 19,914 under Legislative Council by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.— *do* *Rs. 2.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.— *do* *Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.— *do* *Re. 1.*

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,782 for Legislative Council.*

V. Census Operations.

Census Operations—Total.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,075 for Census Operations by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar. *do* *Re. 1.*

General Administration—Total.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,40,890 under Demand No. XIII by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.— *do*

Dr. A. R. Menon.— *do*

Do *do*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 81,398 for General Administration.*

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Motion No. 33.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 81,398 for General Administration.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I rise to move the total omission of 81,398 rupees for General Administration. I wish to be perfectly understood to say that we don't wish to cast any reflection whatsoever upon any individual on the Government side. We are taking a concerted action for the purpose of improving the affairs of our land. I include the officials as well. We want to see our administration a most progressive administration in India, as we deserve to be, and our action must be understood only to be an eye-opener, as an index to our mind, our aspirations and our ambitions towards the progressive realisation of our responsible Government. To-day, Sir, our Government stands completely uncontrolled, either from below or from above. Each officer of Government sitting here thinks that he is a member of the Government! Yesterday I was very amused as well as instructed to hear the Honourable Member for Education, for whom I have the greatest regard, because I was a student of his, when he said that he was a member of the Government before some of us were born. I wondered what kind of Government it was.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Only a Government officer.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Thank you, Sir. I have tried to get a Government of Cochin Act introduced into this Council by the Government themselves. We have asked the Government to define the Government of Cochin and they were unable to point to any definition. Is it good in any place to have a Government which is undefined? Is it good to any country? Does it reflect any credit to have a Government which you cannot define? Why not introduce the Cochin Government Act as there is the Government of India Act and have a well regulated constitution in our country? We have no quarrel with you. The constitution is as good for the other side as for ours, and we ought to know where we stand. Let it not be understood that we are against our own Government. Certainly not. We are against the continuance of the present state of affairs, and we want a nicer state of affairs, more satisfactory both to the people and to Government section of the population and that is all our demand. Therefore, we have come to a decision that, unless the Government can move on the right lines, we are bound to withdraw from the Government our willing consent for the carrying on of this present Government. We cut last year the total General Administration Demand, and we knew that it must necessarily be restored; but we hoped that the

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Government would take steps in time to allay the rising volume of public opinion to satisfy the political aspiration of the people as voiced forth constantly inside this House. Does the Government expect us to initiate a non-co-operative movement? Do you want that bad spectacle to be repeated in a harmonious country like ours? Do you want us to make the work of the country, even as it is carried on now, impossible or difficult? Do you want it? We don't want it. But, if you impose it on us, we are bound to do it. Therefore, we appeal to you with this one measure open to us, not only to throw out the general administration budget, this year, but to throw out every departmental budget as well. This would open the eyes of the powers, both within Cochin and outside Cochin, who have a say in the control of it and satisfy us with a constitution, that we deserve. It is only upon this point that we are agreed. Let it not be said that for the further carrying of this administration we have a responsible part to play. We have no responsibility of any kind resting upon our shoulders. We want to shift the entire responsibility on to your shoulders. We are not prepared to make this Council a screen between the Government and the people. For any good that we do, you give us no credit. For any evil that you do, you say that the Legislative Council is responsible! You had a Special Finance Committee. You have been hearing from Members of the Committee, that, whenever you do not want to do a thing, you put it on to the Special Finance Committee's head. Whenever you want to do anything you did it, and even ignored the Special Finance Committee's unanimous recommendation. Therefore, all these kinds of smoke screens between the Government and the people must be removed. Realities must be made to be uuderstood. The people must understand that the Legislative Council has absolutely no responsibility of any kind much less any power. The Government realise that these people, the non-officials, have absolutely no power and no responsibility, and that the entire responsibility is theirs. Let it be so. Govern us. I was the first in the Cochin State to object to this Council Regulation when it was first propounded by Diwan Mr. P. Narayana Menon. I told him we are quite happy to live and work under our administration. We could go and speak to His Highness and we could go and speak to the Diwan. What necessity we have to make public speeches? If you are giving us, give us something real. For God's sake don't cover it with exceptions to make what you give by the right hand taken away by the left hand. That is what you have done. You have given us nothing. When we opened the box, we found it absolutely empty. That is the condition. You come and take the money as you desire. We

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have outgrown all that stage. We have heard times without number. We have ridiculed the state of affairs. May I also tell you, Sir, to-day, that in the railway compartment on the railway between Shoranur and Ernakulam there was a European professor when I was studying the Council Regulations and Rules as it issued out of the Press in the first year of the Regulation itself, the gentleman told me "if I were you I would have nothing to do whatsoever with this Council." But I said "no." We have to come to the Council, stand there, make our Government realise, make our people realise, realities, and therefore, we are assuming no attitude of non-co-operation. If we had non-co-operated, what is the use? You have got a quorum of 15 nominated, and you will still carry on the Government in the name of the Council. There will be nothing gained and we will be told that we have deserted from the post. We stand at our post and obstruct. You can get every pie by certification. If you like to get over this obstruction, it is by asking us what we want and giving us what we want. We do this only to wash away all responsibilities from our shoulders and shift the responsibility to where it really is. This step we are taking most reluctantly, because from last year to this year you have not moved one inch forward towards satisfying our aspirations. Can you tell us what you have done? I have been in vain searching the records to see what you have really done. Two years ago on the 10th of August 1928 we passed a rural reconstruction resolution and yesterday we got orders passed! The Diwan takes credit for considering things with delay. Why labour? The delay is proverbial. It is only to throw off the veil from the view of the people we do this, so that the Government may carry on with their own powers according to their own wishes. We know our country is committed to their care. We know that each one of them will individually do his own duty to the best of his abilities. Therefore, none of our Departments are going to suffer. None of our schools are going to be closed. None of our medical institutions are going to be shut up. The responsibility is yours. We shall not hinder you in the discharge of your responsibility. We give you a free hand to do the best for the country but if you are coming to this Council to give us something we will co-operate with you. Give us something and we will co-operate and till that you remain entirely responsible, and you may carry on the administration as best as you can for the welfare of your own brethren who are on this side of the bench and outside. There shall be no misunderstanding of any kind; and I move the omission of the total allotment.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I rise to second this motion. I hope

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I can avail myself of this opportunity for answering the observations made by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. There were 4 points that he urged in connection with his speech, and the first one was—I am not talking, only an explanation—he had the goodness to compare my ignorance with his cleverness. I shall be the last person to call in question the greatness of his medical knowledge, but on the mere fact that he happens to be the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, I presume he cannot do what he has done. But the book he quoted was 1925. With due deference to his greatness and his eminent knowledge I must say that things have changed within 5 years. I shall be able to prove conclusively that the medical treatment is useless. That is all what I wish to say. As for my merits I never applied for a post under him, and the mere fact that I managed to live 8 or 9 years without creating great unpleasantness and with, I hope, a little love and regard for myself as has been manifested by my being here and by my being successful in soliciting their works, is sufficient. After all I am not such a big ass, as I look to be, or the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer in his greatness, appears to be. The second point is about the remark unanswered. I want the House to know why it was not written at that time. The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer's son was practising at Trichur and he used to visit once or twice a week.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—That is not right, Sir.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I don't agree.

Deputy President.—Personal remark must be avoided.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—His words carry as much weight as mine and my words carry as much weight as his. Therefore, I remember what took place at that time, visiting every week.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is not right. He is speaking for a period before I came.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Don't get excited. People in glass houses should not throw stones at others. I don't want this interruption.

Deputy President.—He says that you are speaking of a time before he came.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I remember that he was visiting at the time when his son was practising at Trichur.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Then I was not the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Even when he was the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer he was visiting. His son was practising. Take it or leave it. You go and verify.

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Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I have verified. It is incorrect.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I rise to a point of order.

Deputy President.—The time allowed to the mover is 5 minutes and to the others 3 minutes.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—If you don't want, I shall sit down. There are certain people avoidance of whom will make more troublesome. This is a problem of disease. The 3rd point is that I recommended that these medical men should be given an allowance equal to their pay. Have I done anything wrong. I don't think that the Cochin Legislative Council will think that what I am asking is foolish. They would reasonably think that he has made certain recommendations about the service of the people, and it is a matter for the Government to consider. I believe that it would have been the attitude of any of the Heads of Departments except this great gentleman. Therefore, I have not done anything to violate this principle. I only wanted to explain. I don't want to say anything more.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—What about slander.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Nobody can slander you.

Deputy President.—Who else desires to speak on the point?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I wish to speak a few words. I rise, sir, not to support or to obstruct but to express what I think ought to be seriously cousidered by Honourable Members in this House. I must say that I am not going to vote one way or the other. I feel nevertheless that it is a duty that I should make an appeal to the Honourable non-official Members of this House in this matter. There is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden egg. You can try and improve the egg laying qualities. But if you kill it off at a stroke it ought to be remembered that we cannot revive it. This is perhaps the greatest thing that the non-official Members can ever do to the Legislative Council, *viz.*, non-co-operate with the Council by refusing any demand what soever. Now I can understand that certain conditions or state of affairs might arise where such a non-co-operation may be called for. For instance, suppose we find that the administration of the State is so steeped in corruption, so hopelessly partial and unfair, so much so that the citizens of the State can barely live a respectable or safe life, apart from the question of democracy or responsible Government, I can understand that such a state of affairs might possibly arise where the most violent methods might with justification be adopted by non-official Members of an elected House. But short of that, I must confess I cannot imagine any condition where such a thing as the total rejection of the budget could be indulged in

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by responsible members. I may be entirely wrong. But I have got a right to hold my own opinion. Now, what exactly is the reason put forward. The main point of attack is that the constitution of this House has not been broadened. But it is well known that the constitution of the House cannot be debated on the floor of this House. No resolutions can be brought, nothing can be done so as to criticise or in any way attempt to amend the constitution of this House. Now that is elementary. However much I might wish to have the constitution of this House amended, and I do wish certain amendments were made, I am fettered by the written law prohibiting me from attempting to do so. From what I heard just now, I find that this move is intended as a protest, practically, against the non-extension of the powers of this House. I emphatically say that this is an unconstitutional and ineffective method. The question cannot be introduced or agitated in this House. I would say that the Honourable non-official Members who ought to feel the responsibility in matters like this, should revise, if they have already made up their minds, their views on this matter. Another question is: "what is there so very wrong in Cochin." Let it not be understood by the non-official Members or by the official Members or anybody for the matter of that that I am holding forth an apology for anybody. I may candidly say, Sir, that wherever and whenever I found reason to do so, I used to criticise the administration and should do it again. I don't hold a brief for any Government Department or for anybody here. I have been elected and sent by the costituents of a particular constituency to express their views which so far as I can calculate, I emphatically say, so far as I can find, I had never been advised by my constituency to so thoroughly non-co-operate with my Government, as to be a partisan in effecting a total cut of the administration so that if any further reasons were absent this would in my sense of duty prevent me from participating in such a thing. I wonder why this attitude has been put forth—this attitude of entirely non-co-operating with the Government as to cut every pie of the budget.

Another point which I wish to say is that, to me, this appears to be a half-hearted method. I can understand, as I said already, that the state of afffairs might arise when it may be necessary to entirely non-co-operate with the Government, as for instance in case of hopeless corruption or total inefficiency or illegal threat to individual safety. Assume such a case. What is it that you should systematically and logically do. Not to go to the Council every day, vote out things, remain there all the 11 days and so continue till the end of the sessions. I would say if you find circumstances which justify your vigorous non-co-operation

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with the Government the only logical position to adopt is not to attend the Council. Get out of the Council and keep out.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Quite right.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—This is a half-hearted position. I may say a mendacious position. You come here every day, make a discussion and remain in the House.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—You are not satisfied only with the method.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If you think that if you are justified in adopting it do it logically. Let us not be open to the rebuke of the whole world that we remain here just long enough to earn Rs. 5.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Certainly not.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We shall be exposed to the bitterest sarcasm of the world. You remember, gentlemen, this is the second Council of the State. I can quite understand and I sympathise with you when you say that the Council requires constitutionally a lot of improvement. I am one with you.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Do you come here for Rs. 5?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If it is a question of Rs. 5 alone I would not have come here.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why are you uncharitable to think that others have come here for Rs. 5.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am on my legs.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is a calumny to say that you come here for Rs. 5.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The Hon'ble Member for the Jews may understand that I won't be shouted out like that. If he cannot comprehend a proposition when I make one, he being my neighbour, he may ask me to explain. He fails to do that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You have no license to insult people.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If you think that everything is an insult I cannot help you. What I mean is that it will be a very humiliating position. Your interruptions are taking my time. Every one can have his own views. Let me express myself. What I said was that that attitude would entail the legitimate criticism of the world on the Members of this House. I cannot find reason for coming every morning to the Council waiting for, say, 10 minutes, throw out the budget and go home. If there are reasons enough, do the logical thing. We do not participate; give us a better Council or we won't come to the Council. This sort of doing would become something like a farce. Why should my Hon'ble friend feel insulted at this view of mine. I don't say that you do it, that you come to the Council

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for Rs. 5. That would be the construction put by the outside world on your action. If Hon'ble Members would be as charitable as they wish others to be, this sudden jumping up and fuss would not have occurred. I never said that the Hon'ble Member for Jews is coming here for Rs. 5. The public might say that we are doing so and I believe that I am right and I stick to it. Sir, I have only one more word to say, to exhort the Hon'ble Members of this House to consider this matter seriously and act so as not to impair the prestige of this House or our reputation for sanity. Consider on this matter and decide as regards the course of action you should pursue.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Sir, I shall speak one or two words with reference to this motion. The Member who spoke just now, so far as this motion was concerned, spoke against this extraordinary step that should be taken in throwing out the whole demand

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—No, Sir. I understood it to be throwing out the whole budget. If it is only this amount, I have no objection.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I take it like that. What he said was, if the Council or the non-official Members wanted to show their resentment so far as this sort of working is concerned, they should keep out of the Council and absolutely non-cooperate with it without coming into the Council, because what he says is, if you come into the Council and go on discussing for a few minutes, your action is liable to be misconstrued by the public, that you come here only for the purpose of earning your Rs. 5. He also said so far as this demand is concerned he has determined not to vote on either side. I would have perfectly agreed with him if constitutionally it was possible for us to show our resentment in that respect. (*Hear, hear.*) Supposing, as the Council is constituted to-day, all the non-official Members I don't mean nominated Members for the time, if all of them get out of the Council, it is not possible for the Government to carry on the administration in the name of the Council. Certainly I would agree with you. But so long as the Government has got a majority, 12 Members officials and 3 Members nominated, quorum, I would not. I say that so far as this is concerned things can go on in the name of the Council even if you get out of the Council. The only thing you can do is to come here and obstruct. Otherwise the budget will be carried in the name of the Council. That is not the thing wanted as the mover of this proposition said. There is absolutely nothing personal so far as any Head of the Department is concerned, even the Diwan is concerned. He is only

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constitutionally doing what he has to do for the non-officials under the Couneil Regulations as it is. That is all. Now supposing we keep out of the Council, then what would be the position here? The Government Members and there may be a few others who go with them—15 is required for a quorum. So long as there is a quorum everything will go on in the name of the Council whether the non-official Members participate or not. I don't think the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura is right in saying that he should take the non-co-operation attitude in that light; I don't think if that were possible all of us would not have taken that step; but as it is to-day it is certainly not possible. According to the Rules, according to the constitution, this is the only thing, the only effective position, that we can offer so far as the present constitution is concerned and it is only in that light that we are doing it and not in any other.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ഇതിന്റെ മുവർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെതന്നെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രത്യേക മെംബറെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ല ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു വോട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നവരിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പറ്റി എന്തെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനോടൊന്നിനോടും ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നുമില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. ബി. സേലം —ഞങ്ങളും യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു്; ദിവാൻസിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ഭാഷയിൽ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ നിയമസഭ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾക്കും എല്ലാം പറയുന്ന സമാധാനം ഇതേവരെ വെറും ക്യാമഫ്ളാഷ് മാത്രമായിരുന്നു. ഇതു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെയും ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളേയും പുറത്തു രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങൾ അറിയാവുന്ന ജനങ്ങളേയും അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി നിയമാനുസരണമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരായുധം ഉപയോഗിക്കുമാത്രമേ ഈ പ്രവർത്തികൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ഇതിനു ഫലമില്ലെന്നു തുപ്പൂണിത്തുറ മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞതിനോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യകാര്യം അറിയാവുന്നവരാണു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു മെംബർമാരെങ്കിൽ ഈ പ്രവർത്തിയുടെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാക്കാതിരിക്കയില്ല. ഇതിനെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വകവെക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ അതിന്റെ അക്ഷേപം അവർക്കായിരിക്കും. പുരുഷപരമായ ഒരു വെറുപ്പും ഇല്ലാതെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭാവിഗുണത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു മാത്രമാണു് ഞങ്ങൾ ഈ പ്രവർത്തിക്കു മുതിരുന്നതു്.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, as the mover of this total cut remarked at the very outset of his speech, it was with a good deal of reluctance that we decided to commend this cut for the acceptance of the Hon'ble Members of this House. As has been emphasised by the previous speekers, this is not intended to censure any particular act of a particular Departmental Head of any particular individual that constitutes the machinery of Government. The discontent of the general public of Cochin about the present system of administration has been very well expressed in the various speeches to which this Council was

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treated for the last three days. The Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura has treated us to a very amusing speech and I was very much surprised at the arguments which he advanced. I very well remember and the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura might not have forgotten that he was an active supporter of the total cut of the General Administration that was carried last year. Where was the responsibility to the constituency which he speaks of to-day when he decided to do so last year. Before he decided to support that total cut did he take a referendum from his constituency? I cannot and I do not believe in the political axioms that he is now enunciating about member's responsibilities to their constituencies. We are not going to be guided by the whims and fancies of any Member whoever he might be. We have our own political convictions and settled political principles. We are quite alive to the duties entrusted to us by our constituencies. This painful duty that we are discharging today is the result of mature deliberation. We want to make the Government understand that the public of Cochin will not be a party to the working of the machinery of administration in the way in which it is at present done. So, I whole-heartedly support the motion which has been brought forward by the Member for Jews.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—In support of this motion, I have only to raise one point about the speech of the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura, that he was the first in the General Budget discussion to criticise the action of Government and now only this new point came forward into his head, when this cut was moved in this House. He was telling us that every Government could not be perfect, and the Government was conducting the machinery properly. But in his budget speech he was at length condemning the Government, and also in the last year's cut, he whole-heartedly supported that. He was also speaking about the hen laying the golden egg. But I was questioning whether according to his conscience our Government has laid any golden egg up to this time? Can he whole-heartedly say according to his conscience whether he is satisfied that our Government is now laying golden eggs and not any other egg? I, therefore, say, according to my humble submission, if it is laying a golden egg, this argument would have been sound. It is a barren hen which is not producing any egg at all. So let us try this. Once we are convinced that, at any time after last year's cut, the Government have improved a little at least, in which you may say that by our last year's advice or by our immense labour in this House by questioning, by passing resolutions or advising or by any other means the Government have taken any care, then the course to adopt

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would have been different. But the Government in spite of our advice have slighted our advice and we shall have our own way. This is another relationship between the non-officials and officials. Whether we give advice or whether we do not give, they go on their own way. Their recommendations in all Gazettes we see. The Council has passed this resolution, we regret we don't follow that. That is the majority. I do not say each and every resolution is of that type. This one particular resolution regarding *Bharani* festival is, for instance, quite fresh in my memory. It was passed by all the non-official Members of this House, both Hindus and non-caste Hindus. When a female Government has done the thing, why not our man-Government do the same thing? Whether the Heads of Departments take it according to their own conscience or not, with that spirit of co-operation and that spirit of manliness whether they are convinced of that spirit, I don't say they do it or not. Upon the same legs you have been saying last year that you supported the motion for the omission of the allotment for General Administration.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am on the same legs this year.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഈ കട്"മോഷനെപ്പററി എന്തെങ്കിലും പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നതല്ല. ഇതു തുടങ്ങിയ അവസരത്തിൽ എല്ലാവരും ഇതിനോടു യോജിച്ചിരുന്നതായിട്ടാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ പ്രകൃതം ആകപ്പാടെ ഒന്നു മാറിക്കാണുന്നതിനാലും ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച മെംബർ, ഈ കട്"മോഷനു് അനുകൂലമായി വോട്ടുചെയ്യുമെന്നു് ഞങ്ങൾ ഓരോരുത്തരോടും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകമായി അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കകൊണ്ടും സാല്പമൊന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഇതേമാതിരി ഒരു കട്"മോഷൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നപ്പോൾ—എന്റെ അനുഭവം പറയാം—എല്ലാവരുംകൂടി അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തി. പിറെറ ദിവസം ആയപ്പോൾ ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായം വന്നുകൂടി. അന്നു അതു വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞവരിൽ പ്രധാനി ഈ മാന്യമെംബർ തന്നെയായിരുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ തോമാസ് മാഞ്ഞൂരാൻ.—ഇന്നത്തെ അഭിപ്രായവും അതുതന്നെ.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഇന്നത്തെ അഭിപ്രായം പ്രസംഗം കേട്ട ഉടനെ എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായി. അന്നു് അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാൾ, ചുമതലാബോധം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു മാന്യമെംബർ, എന്തു കണ്ടുംകൊണ്ടാണു്, എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണു്, ഇന്നിതിനെ എതിർക്കാൻ പുറപ്പെട്ടതു്? ഒന്നുമില്ലെങ്കിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ നിന്നു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ നയത്തിനു് അല്പമെങ്കിലും വ്യത്യാസം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ന്യായം പറയാമായിരുന്നു. അല്പമെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ നാം കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് നമ്മുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ന്യായമായ ഈ വഴിക്കു ഈ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു നമുക്കുള്ള ബലമായ പ്രതിഷേധത്തെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണു്. അതു നാം സാധിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ഈ രണ്ടു ദിവസത്തെ പ്രസംഗം കേട്ടതുകൊണ്ടു് നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് നന്നാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല.

ഓരോ മെംബർമാരും അവരവരെ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമ്മതിദായകന്മാരോ

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ട്ട ചോദിച്ചിട്ടാണൊ ഞങ്ങൾ ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഭാവിക്കുന്നതെന്നും അ ദ്ദേഹം ചോദിക്കുന്നു! ഇത്തവണ സമ്മതിദായകന്മാരോട് ചോദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വന്ന ഇദ്ദേഹം കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഇതിനെ ബലമായി അനുകൂലിച്ചപ്പോൾ അ പ്രകാരം ചെയ്തിരുന്നുവൊ? ഞാൻ അറിയാഞ്ഞിട്ട് ചോദിക്കയാണു്. ഇത്ത വണ അദ്ദേഹം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച അഭിപ്രായം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സമ്മതിദായക ന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ തീർച്ചപറയാം. അദ്ദേഹം സമ്മതിദായക ന്മാരോട് ചോദിച്ചിട്ടല്ല ഇതിത്രയും പറഞ്ഞതു തന്നെയും. അതല്ല പുരുഷ ധർമ്മം. നാം എപ്പോഴും ഒരു ആദർശത്തെ ആധാരമാക്കി ഒരു കാര്യസാധ്യ ത്തിനായി വാദിച്ചുവൊ അതു സാധിക്കുന്നതുവരെ മുമ്പിലത്തേക്കാൾ കുറെക്കൂ ടി ശക്തിയായി ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു് പുരുഷധർമ്മം എന്നു് ഈ മാന്യമെംബറി നു് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടെന്നു വരുമൊ? ഈ നിയമസഭക്കു കൂടുതൽ അധികാരാവകാ ശങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്നാണു് കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേയും ഇന്നത്തേയും പ്രധാനവാദം. അതു സാധിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും പ്രതിഷേധം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്ക ണം. അല്ലാതെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു തനിയെ ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുമെന്നു ഇനി വിചാരി ച്ചടങ്ങിയിരിക്കാൻ ഭൂതകാലസംഭവങ്ങൾ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല. നാം ഒന്നിനു പുറപ്പെട്ടാൽ അതു സാധിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ മാന്യമെം ബർ അതു പഠിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ? കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം നാം ഇതു ചെയ്തിട്ടും ഗവർമ്മെ ണ്ടിനു് ഒരു ഇളക്കവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു അതിനു ത യ്യാറാകുന്നതുവരെ ഈ കൃത്യം നല്ലതുപോലെ നിർവ്വഹിക്കാൻ നാം പൊതുവേ യും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകമായും കടപ്പെട്ടവരാണെന്നു് ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഓ ർമ്മിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. അതാണു് പുരുഷധർമ്മം. പുരുഷധർമ്മം അറിയാവുന്നതായ യാതൊരു മെംബറും ഇതിനു വിപരീതമായി നില്ക്കുകയില്ല. എല്ലാവരും ഈ പുരുഷധർമ്മം നിറവേറ്റണം.

മെംബർമാർ ഇവിടെ വരുന്നതു് ഈ ശുപാ കൊതിച്ചാണെന്നും ആ മെം ബർ ലജ്ജയില്ലാതെ പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ അല്ല ഈ ശുപാ തന്നെയായാലും ഉപേ ക്ഷിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറും ശ്രാണിയും ഉള്ളവരാണു് ഇന്നത്തെ മെംബർമാരെന്നു് അ ദ്ദേഹം ആലോചിക്കാത്തതു കഷ്ടം! എല്ലാവരും കൂടി തീർച്ചയാക്കാട്ടെ, തങ്ങൾ ക്കു ഈ ഈ ശുപാ വേണ്ടെന്നു്; എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ഞാനായിരിക്കും ആദ്യം ഉ പേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. (*Hear, hear*).

ഇതിനും പുറമെ പലതും പറയാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും തല്ക്കാലം ആ മാന്യമെം ബരുടെ വാദങ്ങൾക്കു ഇത്രയും സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാനിതിനെ നി ർത്തുന്നു.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Any reply ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I am glad that the confession has been made on the floor of his House that this cut is made not as the result of wrong administration under the powers of the Regulation but as a protest against want of certain further additional powers. (*Hear, hear*) The "hear hear" confirms my surmise, and if anything more is required, I have only to quote these following phrases used by the Hon'ble Member for Jews. He says that this cut is resorted to as the Government has not moved to satisfy the political aspirations of the people. He says that the present Council is only a screen between the Government and the people, and it is only to blow off this screen that this cut is resorted to. Again, he adds that what is given by the right hand of the Government according to

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the constitution is taken away by the left hand. There is ample provision in the Regulation to veto the decisions of the House and it is to cut off those rules and regulations that this cut is resorted to. I can quote instance after instance from his own speech to substantiate the impression that any dispassionate critic should make of the position that is being accepted to-day in this House. Well, Sir, that being an accepted proposition, I don't want to say one word more. That is quite a subject which is not allowed by the Rules to be discussed here; and I stick to that rule. I don't want to add a word more.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—One word. This Council, I think, is only 5 years old.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Are you sure, Sir ?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Yoy may correct me, if I am wrong.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We are very glad that he has enlightened us. It is 5 years and 3 months old.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Once the Government has replied. So, all the 13 Members are to speak ?

Deputy President.—They are not going to speak. If they want, they can.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I thank you, Sir. As to the precise period, I stand corrected. My argument does not require such a strict reference. I am not making up a prescription. It is 5 years and 3 months, so I shall take it, and thank the Member for the correction. Let us cast our glance to Mysore and to Travancore. They started their Popular Assemblies and their Legislative Councils long before we got our Council. Where do they stand ? Are we in any way behind them ? Or are we better off ?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Look at British India.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I do not find anything phenomenally spectacular there. At any rate, I shall be satisfied with a reference to the South Indian States. But, as a matter of fact, I doubt whether any reply need be given to the remarks made by some Members. When I stand up to reply, on occasions like this, a couplet from Hudibras comes to my mind.

"He who is convinced against his will
Is of his own opinion still".

We have reasons to think that, so far as administrative efficiency and progress are concerned, Cochin is better than, or it will at least compare favourably with, the other States. Certainly, we must see our State advance forward still further. Some ask for more reforms, for more power. But should they not give a good account of what they already own ? Even otherwise, is this the

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way to proceed about the business? Some members make, like irresponsible people, total cuts do the work of token cuts. In all seriousness, I request them to think calmly and carefully before the step is taken.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I thought of not replying at first. But the discussion unfortunately took a little turn which is not to my liking. I would appeal to every Member to forget personalities; and if a Member from this corner (turning to Dr. A. R. Menon) or that corner (pointing to Dr. Verghese) cannot agree, and if they would take occasions to ventilate words, we in the middle are in the unfortunate position of not being able even to prevent. (*Hear, hear*). We regret it very much. If ever a Member had any difference between the Hon'ble Member for Medicine on the opposite side and this side, that was myself. But I have taken care to keep within my limits and criticise only official actions, and I request, Sir, therefore, all the Members to leave that part of the game entirely out of their consideration even with reference to this vote. I would, therefore, only confine myself to remove a few impressions that my Hon'ble Member on my left has been able to imprint on certain minds of this House. He has asked the legitimate question why should we not non-co-operate? I regret my Hon'ble friend was not in the House till I had advanced in my speech. Nor was he in the House in his seat, to say before this motion and he knew that a question of this magnitude is agitating the minds of the non-official Members. Where was his duty towards his constituency and towards his colleagues in this House, when we were labouring this point hard the whole of to-day? He had deserted his post! We come and stand and fight in our posts to which our constituencies sent us.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Do you know what I was doing?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I know you were doing your professional duty. Those who cannot sacrifice all or adjust their professional duties to do their duties towards their constituencies have no right to speak and run down propositions to which the majority of the Members after deliberate consideration have come to a decision. He was not even present in the House as I said during the first part of my speech. I was not for non-co-operation. I am not for non-co-operation. Non-co-operation is not what we wanted. Our Government and ourselves will heartily co-operate. We only obstruct. We want to see how Government get over the obstructions. I only want to say, it is our bounden duty, therefore, to give our Government the maximum constitutional trouble till we have a change of heart; and to withdraw our willing consent from every action of theirs,

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good or bad, and leave the entire responsibility of the Government entirely on their broad bureaucratic shoulders. If we walk out of the Council, as was suggested by the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura, we become non-co-operators, the Government will function with a Council and in the Council's name and we will be held out only as deserters from the posts to which our well-meaning constituencies have sent us. We do not want to take any mandate or referendum, to cause friction and to bring about deadlocks. It is only by these methods that other countries have achieved popular control of autocratic and protected Governments. As in India, everywhere in Cochin a wave of nationalism and self-determination is spreading and all people in Cochin expect us to take steps to gain popular control over the administration. To gain this control the exceptional power of certification by the Diwan must be done away with.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Is that in order? That is, this is an agitation for change of conduct in this Council.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is it not against order for any Member to speak while another is speaking?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—To gain this control the exceptional power of certification by the Diwan must be made blunt by the constitutional methods and it is only by such constant action and repeated use, from day to day, that we can make the Government and the people realise in the best possible manner the effect of certification for improving the working of the machine. I, therefore, appeal to refuse the grant. I give credit to the official Members for doing their duties in the best possible manner. They are recruited from our own citizens and therefore, we know that nothing bad for the country is going to happen. Only, we are going to make our machine to move in the matter. Therefore, we send the responsibilities to you. This is all that I have to submit upon this motion.

Deputy President.—*The motion before the House is to omit the allotment of Rs. 81,398 for General Administration.*

Question put and agreed to.

Deputy President.—Do you want a poll?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Yes, we want a poll, Sir.

The House divided: Ayes 20, Noes 16 and Neutrals 4

Ayes.

1	Mr.	I. E. Ambooken	11	Mr.	Kumaran Ezhuthassan
2	,,	V. V. Anantapadmanabha [Ayyar	12	,,	T. K. Nayar
3	,,	A. L. Antony	13	,,	A. K. Kunhi Moideen
4	,,	K. J. Antony	14	,,	C. A. Kunjunni Raja
5	,,	K. Ayyappan	15	,,	C. V. Kuriyan
6	,,	A. Kachara Menon	16	,,	C. J. Mathew
7	Dr.	A. G. Menon	17	,,	K. M. Seethy
8	Mr.	E. Ikkanda Wariar	18	,,	T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
9	,,	K. P. Kannan Nayar	19	Dr.	A. R. Menon
10	,,	P. Krishna Menon	20	Mr.	A. B. Salem

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Noes.

1	Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	9	Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon
2	,, C. Barton Wright	10	,, T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar
3	,, P. C. Chanchan	11	,, I. Raman Menon
4	,, S. S. Koder	12	Rama Varmha Tampuran
5	,, T. K. Krishna Menon	13	,, K. Ramunni Menon
6	,, T. M. Krishna Menon	14	,, A. Sankara Menon.
7	,, K. Krishna Pisharodi	15	Dr. E. A. Veigus
8	Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai	16	Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

Neutrals.

1	Mr. V. Achyuta Menon	3	Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar
2	,, M. A. Chakko	4	,, Thomas Manjuran

2. IX—General Administration—Cranganur—Rs. 1,450.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 1,450 under 'General Administration, Cranganur'.

Deputy President.—There is a cut motion in your name, Mr. Kunhi Moideen.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,450 under Demand No. IX by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ. എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബഡ്ഡറെ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഉപദേശിപ്പാനും രണ്ടുമൂന്നു മെംബരമാരടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മറി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാനായിട്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ കടമോഷ്യൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—സ്റ്റാൻറിങ്ങു് ഫിനാൻസു കമ്മിറ്റി ഉണ്ടല്ലൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രമായി ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാം. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു അനാശാസ്യമായ ചില നയങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ഡറെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ ഞാൻ പറയുകയും ആക്ഷേപിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൻെറ പഴയ മനഃസ്ഥിതിക്കു അല്പമൊരു മാറ്റം വന്നതായി എൻെറ ബഡ്ഡറെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ഇത്തവണ കാര്യമായ പ്രതിഷേധമൊന്നും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഞാൻ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി ഉണ്ടായാൽ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു ശ്രേയസ്സുരമായിരിക്കും.

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—സ്റ്റെയിറ്റിനുതന്നെ ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർക്കു് ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായവും അപേക്ഷയും നിവേദിപ്പിക്കാൻ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ? സ്വീകാര്യമെങ്കിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കട്ടെ. ഇത്രയുംപറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനെ ഞാൻ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Question proposed:—'*That the demand for General Administration, Cranganur, be carried*'.

Question put and agreed to.

3. XIV—Accounts and Finance—Rs. 39,656.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 39,656 under 'XIV— Accounts and Finance'.

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About the only two items on which a word of explanation may be required, I have spoken in detail when introducing the budget estimates of the current year, and I do not think that it would serve any useful purpose by traversing the same ground again.

I request that the House may be pleased to grant the demand.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.——*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,788 for item, Office Establishment by Re. 1.*

Deputy President.— There are several cut motions. The first is in the name of Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of placing before the Council a consolidated appropriation statement for the several items of expenditure detailed in the budget. Year after year, several items of expenditure have been budgetted for and they are being sanctioned, but we do not know at the year end how many of these items have been taken up, what amounts have been utilised for these several items of expenditure and what has been left over by the Government without being cared for. It is always necessary at the end of the year to take stock of our position and to see how much of the programme has been executed and what remains over. Now, you will find that, in every other place, in Travancore I am sure, appropriation statements of all the items of expenditure are generally placed before the Members of the Council. Along with the administration report, a statement detailing the several items of works taken up and the amounts utilised for these several items are placed before the Members of the Council so that they may know exactly where the matter stands. If a certain item of work has been neglected by Government and has been left over, the Members will be in a position to know what it exactly is, and they can call for the explanation of the Government for any lapses on the part of the Government. I should think that it is absolutely essential, if the semblance of power which is now given to the Council is thought to be a real one. Therefore, it is to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of placing before the Council a consolidated appropriation statement that I have tabled this motion.

Deputy President.—In the General Administration is there anything to be taken? The whole of the votable items are drawn.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Government may reply.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—As regards the appropriation statement, the matter will be considered by the Government.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Then it was for considering the matter that notice was given of the cut motion and the reason for the cut motion was also written on the back of the slip sent to the Secretary. The Government had ample time to consider over that matter. I believe it is a very useful practice which has to be followed by the Government.

Deputy President.—Do you press it?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I do press it. If the Government accepts it, there is no necessity for pressing the matter.

Deputy President.—Government say it will be considered.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayaar.—Then I don't press it.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 585 for Test Audit etc., by Re. 1.*

Deputy President.—The next one is in the name of Mr. Salem.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this token cut for the purpose of knowing the result of test audits and other audits conducted in the year 1105 so far. And what is the number of defalcations, if any, and other irregularities that have been detected and what steps and what improvements in methods have been suggested or attempted, as a result of these test audits? If the Hon'ble Member can give me this information, I will be more than satisfied.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—We have not conducted any test audits. Only we have local audits, and I shall place the reports here, if you want. It is not possible to give the details.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I want to know the substance of this audit, whether any irregularities have been found out or any defalcations.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Many irregularities.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Any defalcations? Will you kindly tell us if there were any, in any of the Departments?

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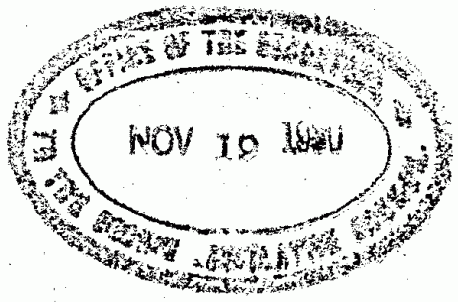
Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.— Temporary misappropriation by the Head Clerk Ganapati Ayyar in the Forest Office, defalcation in the Kunnamkulam High School Hostel, etc.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—To-morrow you may place it on the Table, Sir.

The House rose for the day, at 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Secretary to the Council.



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